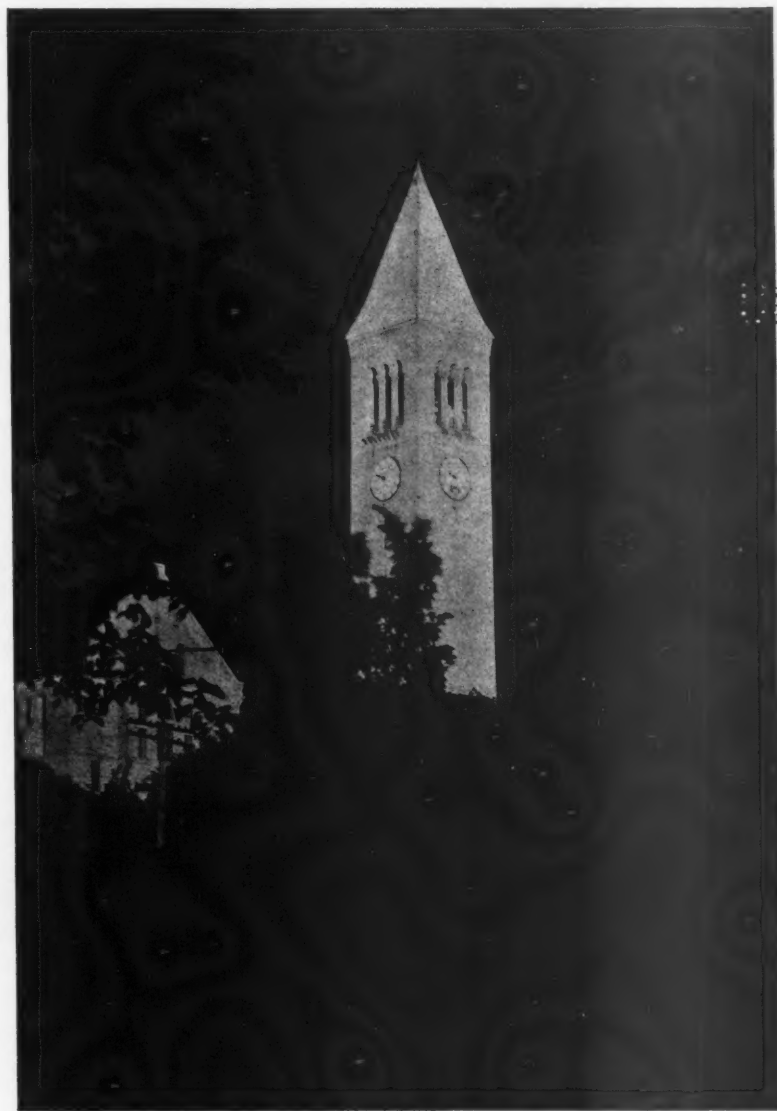


The Cornell Countryman

AGRICULTURAL
INDEX

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Member Agricultural College Magazines Associated

Volume XXII


Number 9



More than 12,000,000 American homes are wired for electric service from electric light and power companies.

It pays to get a good wiring job

When you wire your farm for electricity insist on the best materials and workmanship. They will cost a little more in the beginning, but they will save in the end.



All products of the General Electric Company carry the familiar G-E mark, a guarantee of excellence and a symbol of quality. It is to be found on electric lamps, wiring devices, motors and many other electrical necessities.

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GENERAL ELECTRIC



... the man who seeks to stem the advance of power farming might better take a broom to the seashore and sweep back the incoming tide.

AGRICULTURAL INDEX

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A few remarks addressed to men who are going out at the close of a college year to take part in a summer of farming.

THERE is a seesaw on every farm. One end of it is held down by "farm profit" and on the other end sits "production cost," and as things go on the slackly managed farm the profit end is down and the cost end is up in the air. That is the easy way, the careless way, the old-fashioned way. Steady prosperity comes to live on the farm only when modern efforts are made to push costs down so that the profit end may rise.

One of the best-known agricultural authorities has lately made this interesting prophecy in connection with the future of farming:

"The cost of production on the farm will be lowered below anything yet known."

That statement, made in connection with a discussion of power farming, holds special promise for every man who has ambitions to run a farm profitably and happily.

POWER holds the secret of successful farming. It is power that controls production costs, beyond all other factors, and the importance of power is now being fully recognized. The demonstrated efficiency of the tractor and of bigger and better

equipment units is being set at work on every hand. We are in a new age. Snail-pace horse farming can no longer keep up with the times.

MAN POWER is making greater demands. A leading farm paper, *The Farmer*, of St. Paul, says, "All signs point to stronger competition for farm labor than prevailed last year. This will be the third successive year that the hired man has had his wages raised." The expensive farm laborer must be made to do three days' work in one, and only the tractor can make him do it.

Quoting another farm paper, the *Iowa Homestead*, "It is costly to ignore new methods which have proved their usefulness and economy. The tractor will ultimately be a feature of every well-equipped farm."

This is the heyday of the farm tractor. The trend toward power farming is like the gold rush to the Yukon, and gold is what the prospectors of the farm are seeking today. Special machinery to fit these times is producing liberal profit on the farms. Already over a half-million farms in the United States are equipped with tractors and belt and drawbar machines—and they are money-making farms. Last year a hundred thousand tractors were purchased. This year will see far more tractors than in any previous year.

The man who obstructs the advance of power farming might better take a broom to the seashore and sweep back the tide.

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Fed on Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash your cockerels will reach a profitable size and weight extremely early, insuring a good market price; and your pullets will develop strong bones and large frames, with a body capacity for heavy egg production.

Read how successful this Ful-O-Pep feeder is:

Just a word for Ful-O-Pep Feeds.

May 8, 1923, I bought 300 day-old chicks and raised 130 pullets out of the 300.

They commenced laying September 23; in November I gathered 2,399 eggs and in December, 2,786 eggs, and Ful-O-Pep Feeds certainly turned the trick.

B. B. GOODSSELL, Rome, N. Y.

P. S.—Year ending April 1, 1924, Mr. Goodsell made a profit of \$300.00 from 145 hens fed on Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash and Scratch Grains.

Ful-O-Pep Poultry Feeds are the most profitable to feed. Save your chicks with Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter,—grow them on Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash, and increase your egg production with Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash.

The Quaker Oats Company
CHICAGO



Contents and Contributors

June, 1925

Cover	By G. F. Morgan	Farm Mechanics for Juniors.....	268
Frontispiece.....	By W. C. Baker	By F. G. Behrends. For several years Professor Behrends has been active in organizing and conducting farm shop schools for men, but not until the winter of 1923-24 were similar schools started for farm boys. These schools for juniors have been enthusiastically received, and under Professor Behrend's guidance are filling a real need in the rural community.	
Observations on the Fruit Industries of Some European Countries	265	Some Facts Concerning the Marketing of "Spuds" ..	270
By A. J. Heinicke. As head of the pomology department Dr. Heinicke has made a special study of the effect of pruning and soil management on the productivity of fruit trees. He spent his sabbatic leave last term studying the fruit growing industries of England, Germany, France, Belgium, and Switzerland, and has here given us an excellent comparison of conditions in Europe and America.		By M. P. Rasmussen. Assistant Professor Rasmussen has undertaken to acquaint the public with a fair conception of the necessary costs and services involved in marketing. This article is the result of the first of a series of investigations to discover the facts concerning the marketing of farm products.	
Sunlight As An Aid to Animal Growth.....	267	Editorials	272
By L. A. Maynard. A recent field of study in nutrition is the effect of sunlight on the growth and production of large animals. Dr. Maynard has spent the past ten years in research work in animal nutrition. This article describes some new and interesting results obtained by him and several other scientists.		Former Student Notes.....	273
		The Campus Countryman.....	285

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There are rushing torrents in our lives,
 And quiet shady brooks.
 We love the mighty waterfalls,
 The river, still insistent, calls,
 But oh, at times the vastness palls—
 We love the peaceful nooks.

—Helen Martha Peavy

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Fruit industry

The Cornell Countryman

A Journal of Country Life — Plant, Animal, Human

Volume XXII

JUNE, 1925

Number 9

Observations on the Fruit Industries of Some European Countries

By A. J. Heinicke

STATISTICS indicate that the fruit industry of England, Germany, and France is a relatively important branch of the agriculture of these European countries. In England, for example, which has an area not very much larger than the state of New York, there are about 250,000 acres devoted to orchard fruits. In Germany there are approximately 75 million apple trees, about half as many as there are in the entire United States; but there are 30 per cent more pears, and over twice as many plums and cherries in Germany as compared with our country. In France, during 1915, the production of apples and pears amounted to about 200 million bushels — 20 per cent more than the total production of these fruits in the United States during 1919. Over 4 million acres of vineyard are found in France. This is ten times more than the acreage devoted to vineyards in our own country. Grapes are as characteristic of large parts of France as corn and wheat are characteristic of the prairie sections of the United States. The vineyards are found on a wide diversity of soil types, on rich level bottom lands, on river bluffs, and on extremely poor and steep rocky mountain sides. While the vineyards cover extensive areas, large orchards are seldom seen. Most of the tree fruits are produced on small plantations or fruit gardens and on scattering trees about the farm homes or hamlets. Many highways are lined on both sides with apples and pears.

The production of tree fruits is not confined to any region or district in any of the countries mentioned. There are, however, some sections in which fruit growing is relatively more important than in others. The county of Kent, in England, which is just south and east of London, suggests our western New York fruit belt, although of course it is not so extensive in area. Apples, pears, plums, cherries, cobnuts, and small fruits are grown commer-

cially in this section. But peaches and grapes do not do well in Kent, nor in any other part of England. The fruit growers of the section make it their business to give the fruit plantations reasonably good care. Many of the tree fruits are on dwarf stocks, but standard trees are not uncommon. The New York fruit grower could not help but think of his home state when in Kent, especially if he stayed at the city of Rochester, which is in the heart of this English fruit region. There are large nurseries in this section, as there are in western New York.



Many Home Orchards in This Country Resemble the Typical European Orchard

The fruit industry along the Rhone River in France and along the Rhine in Germany recall our own Hudson River fruit region. While the grapes predominate along the Rhine as well as along the Rhone, other fruits are by no means excluded. Apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, as well as almonds, apricots, nectarines, and nuts thrive in numerous small plantations. Such fruits as oranges,

olives, and dates are also found in the lower part of the Rhone River valley, near the Mediterranean, where the winters are mild.

Many of the earlier American practices in fruit growing were naturally based to a large extent upon European experiences. The attempts to grow the European grape along the Atlantic Coast are well known to those familiar with the history of our early colonial agriculture. The mixed plantations of tree fruits and small fruits which we still find in the Hudson River section could be traced to the customs of mixed planting in many parts of Europe. The fruit gardens, started by many of the pioneer horticulturists in this country, were similar to the fruit gardens commonly found in England, Germany, and France. Some of the first orchards in America were planted primarily for cider or vinegar. Even today we find that the largest part of the European fruit crop goes into fruit juices, which are allowed to ferment to various stages. Over 90

per cent of the apples and pears produced in France, for example, are used for cider. England has large and important cider industries, and many of the orchards planted in other parts of Europe are still used primarily for cider. The cider orchards resemble many of the home orchards of this country which receive only indifferent care.

While it is possible to trace the European influences in many of our orchard practices, the American fruit grower no longer looks to the foreign countries for guidance. The contrary, on the other hand, is true, and European countries now look to us for the latest developments in fruit growing. Customs and practices in the old world change

slowly, especially in fields of agriculture. In America, however, the methods of production and handling of crops may undergo marked changes within a generation or two. This has been especially true of fruit growing. American fruit growers now regard spraying, for example, as a standard orchard operation. Twenty-five years ago this method of

combating insects and diseases was still the exception rather than the rule. The European grower of the present generation knows little about controlling orchard pests, and he practices less. Blemishes on the fruit resulting from insects and diseases are still assumed by many to be the characteristics of the variety. Even fruit which is selected for show purposes is far from perfect. The spraying that is done in orchards is rather primitive. Knapsack sprayers or other clumsy hand devices are the only means of applying the fungicide and insecticide. In the case of the vineyard, however, spraying practices are somewhat more efficient, and horse drawn machines are not uncommon in these cases. Power machines, such as we use, are practically unknown.

Excepting vineyards and the small fruit gardens, cultivation of fruit soils is not especially intensive. The trees usually stand in sod, the grass being pastured or cut at frequent intervals to be fed to live stock which is kept in barns. The grass is fertilized by liquid manure, which is distributed in tanks not unlike our spray tanks. Injury to the trees, which is apparent in many of the sod orchards in America, is not so noticeable in continental Europe, probably because of this practice of heavy fertilization of the land. Occasionally some of the fruit growers plow a ring several furrows wide, and about ten to fifteen feet in diameter around the trunk of the tree. Seldom does one see a cultivated orchard, unless the intercrop demands cultivation.

Much of the European literature on fruit growing is likely to give the impression that the average farmer devotes considerable care to the training and pruning of his trees. In many cases the trees are made to assume various geometrical forms, such as pyramids and globes, and they have their espaliers along the walls or sides of houses.

Considerable skill and knowledge of the art of pruning is needed to force the plants to assume such unnatural forms and to keep them fruitful at the same time. But such skillful pruning is by no means common. The best examples are found in institutional gardens, where these pruning methods are taught, and in some of the fruit gardens where dessert fruit for special market is grown. Striking examples are also seen in some of the small home gardens, where space is limited. The object of much of this pruning would fail under the classification of ornamental horticulture rather than pomology.

It is quite obvious that these painstaking methods of pruning require far too much knowledge and entirely too much time for the average grower, or for any large scale undertaking. As a matter of fact, no special skill seems to be shown in the pruning which the large majority of fruit trees in Europe receive. While considerable wood is removed annually, one has the feeling that it is not because such

pruning is needed for the best fruit production, but rather because fuel is scarce. European growers have no problem of disposing of pruning brush. Even the very small twigs are gathered, tied in bundles, and carefully stored for firewood. Some of the prunings are also cut up to be used as street brooms.

Methods of handling fresh fruit for market in European countries differ from those followed in America. The harvesting season is more prolonged and the work is more leisurely done, but there is very little grading of the ordinary fruit. The fancy fruit comes from the small fruit gardens, but this is usually for special markets. This fancy fruit is usually sold in small baskets containing from a dozen to twenty-five specimens. The bulk of the crop is transported in large willow baskets, or in heavy lug boxes, which are usually returned to the growers. There are a few gift packages, such as a barrel, basket, or box, which go with the ordinary fruit.

Practically all of the European cities have public market places, which are usually in a very accessible and prominent part of the community. These markets are not necessarily unsightly as they are in so many of our American cities. Frequently the stands are erected on large squares in front of public buildings, such as a cathedral, or a city hall. In some cities the sidewalks of the most important business street are devoted to produce marketing during early morning hours. The market is usually over by noon, and all of the untidiness incidental to the handling of the produce is cleared away. The grower retails directly to the consumer to a much greater extent than it is possible in America. In many cases stands are presided over by women. They occupy their spare moments with knitting or other household duties.

(Continued on page 281)



The Hudson River Fruit Region Is Much Like the Country Along the Rhone in France and the Rhine in Germany

Sunlight as an Aid to Animal Growth *(animals)*

By L. A. Maynard

IT MAY seem an astonishing thing that a physical force, derived from the sun, may act on the animal body through the skin and thereby render more efficient the food that enters through the alimentary tract. Yet this is just exactly the effect that sunlight, specifically the ultra violet rays, has on our farm animals. The specific effect is upon the mineral nutrition and the result is better growth, better health, and higher production. The experimental data which have shown these results have all appeared during the past year and they are as interesting as they are surprising.

To understand how scientists were led to study this question as to the influence of sunlight on the nutrition of farm animals is a result of some suggestive facts discovered in human nutrition. In 1919 the discovery was made that rickets in children could be prevented or cured by ultra violet rays, and later studies showed that, as would be expected, direct sunlight had the same effect. It was next found that the specific effect of the sunlight was to increase the assimilation of the bone forming elements, lime and phosphorous, thus causing a normal growth of bone with rations on which otherwise it would not occur. These and similar studies gave those interested in the feeding of farm animals a lead in connection with their own problems.

Here at Cornell a study was begun as to why pigs become stiff and crippled on certain rations, particularly in the winter time, to ascertain whether the trouble was similar to rickets in children. It was found that the trouble was associated with a lowering of the calcium and phosphorous

content of the bones and that it was the result of a deficient supply and deficient assimilation of these minerals. In the studies resulting in this conclusion all of the pigs had been housed inside, without access to any direct sunlight. Therefore the question naturally came up as to what would happen where the pigs were kept out in the sunshine.

To answer this question one group

group having access to the outside was fed out in the runway so they would get out for at least a short time each day, no matter what the weather. Of course these pigs received much less sunlight than those similarly housed during the previous summer, but the results again showed the same favorable effect of the sunlight.

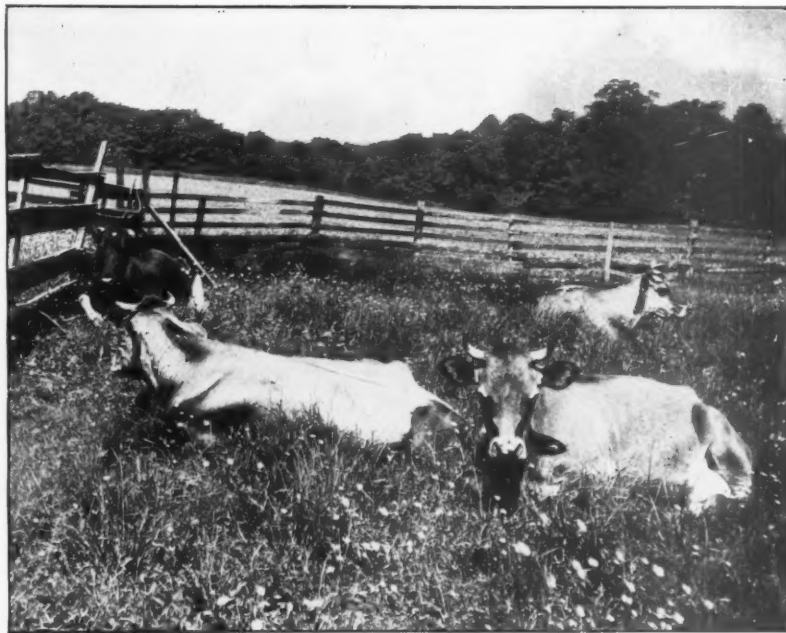
It became evident from these studies

that pigs which have been kept out in the sunlight will develop better bone and thus be less likely to become crippled. Particularly it was shown that those stockmen who believe that they keep their pigs more thrifty and in better growing condition by allowing them to get outdoors in winter as well as summer have a real well founded reason for their belief.

Sunlight has an influence on milk production too. The most baffling question

in connection with the proper nutrition of dairy cows has been the fact shown by many experiments that a cow in heavy milk production will rob her bones of lime and phosphorous to make milk, and that it is difficult entirely to prevent this loss no matter how much extra mineral matter is fed.

The experiments resulting in the above conclusion have always been carried out inside. It therefore occurred to Professor Hart of the University of Wisconsin to study the influence of light on this loss of minerals from the bones. He took goats in milk and fed them a ration that resulted in a loss of calcium and phosphorous from the bones. Then he exposed the goats to ultra violet light for 20 minutes each day and the loss from the bones was stopped, a storage re-



Sunlight As Well As Feed Is Important for Dairy Cows

of pigs was put upon the ration that had previously caused stiffness and was housed inside as before, while another group was fed the same ration and housed inside, with access to a small cement runway out in the sunlight. The pigs were about eight weeks old at the start. During the next three months all of the animals kept inside became stiff, while none of those that could get out in the sunlight developed any signs of the trouble. The bones of the latter group were larger and contained 25 per cent more calcium and phosphorous.

The results just described were obtained during the summer. Since in practice most of the stiffness occurs in winter and has been attributed to cold, damp quarters, the trial was repeated in the winter. In this case the

sulting instead. Thus, without any change in the feed the condition of inadequate mineral nutrition was corrected.

These results obtained by Professor Hart have an important message for the dairyman, for it is safe to conclude that sunlight will do the same thing in the case of a dairy cow. It appears that giving the cows access to sunlight in winter as well as in summer may be the simplest and most effective way of getting them to make a better use of the minerals in their ration so that they will not deplete their bones and suffer in production and in health thereby.

Right here it should be stated that the animals must get outside to get the benefit of the sunlight. Window glass absorbs the ultra violet rays, and sunlight that comes through a window is without effect on mineral assimilation. Well lighted barns are necessary from a hygienic standpoint but they do not help in the question here concerned.

These findings regarding sunlight do not mean that no attention need be paid to the mineral part of the ration. Dairy cows require plenty of lime and phosphorous in their feed because milk is so rich in these minerals. Sunlight helps in their assimilation and makes the feeding of min-

erals more effective, but unless there are minerals present of course there can be no assimilation.

The eagerness with which chickens seek the sunlight is common knowledge among poultrymen. Quite evidently they know what is good for them, for some recent studies at the Ohio Experiment Station showed that sunlight helped protect against leg weakness and increased the ash content of the bones by 15 per cent.

Sunlight helps in egg production too. Professor Hughes of Kansas found that a pen of 12 pullets, subjected to ultra violet light for 10 minutes each day, produced 497 eggs in 16 weeks as compared with 124 eggs produced by a control pen not receiving the light treatment. Further, the eggs from the light-treated pen showed a markedly higher average hatchability.

Of course the benefits that are derived from sunlight are more marked with certain rations than with others and the rations used in the experiments here described were so selected as to bring out as clearly as possible the influence of the sunlight. Rations can be selected where the light factor will prove of small importance. In fact a ration amply supplied with calcium and phosphorous and containing cod liver oil, or some other source of

the dietary factor aiding mineral assimilation will provide adequate mineral nutrition without the light factor. However, giving the animals plenty of sunlight looks like the most practical method of providing for the maximum assimilation of the minerals in the ration.

Good farmers have always recognized that their animals do better if they are outdoors at least a certain part of each day, whenever the weather is favorable. In carrying this idea into practice they have given their animals the sunlight treatment. The benefits derived have been in general ascribed to exercise and to the stimulating influence of the outdoor air rather than to the sunlight. Presumably these other factors are not without influence, but certainly the light has been the most important factor in many cases.

Thus the recent discoveries regarding sunlight confirm the soundness of a long established practice. But they do more than this, because they show how the practice can be carried out to best advantage and indicate the special desirability of providing suitable outdoor quarters for continuing the practice during the winter months, the time when it has previously been given little attention.

Farm Mechanics for Juniors

By F. G. Behrends

THIRTEEN-year-old boys have a way of saying what they think.

Milton Peebles, age 13, who lives on a farm at Denmark, in northern New York, and goes to school at Carthage, writes:

"I think the farm mechanics course which I just finished is very beneficial. I enjoy doing the work. I think it helps a boy very much on a farm. I have spliced a hay rope and did some soldering. I soldered a washtub, three tin pans, and a milk pail. Also I have done over again the work which I got wrong."

Milton has just finished the seven lessons of the junior project in farm mechanics which the college has, in cooperation with the junior extension agents, carried on during the winter and spring in eight counties.

This project is a combination of meetings and correspondence course lessons. It grew out of farm shop meetings for boys held in Jefferson

County during the winter of 1923-24. The boys who came to those meetings, held near Watertown, desired to go farther with rope work than was possible in one day's session, so they were given bulletins and asked to make at home a rope halter and to splice a rope. These they were to bring in to the next meeting. Nearly every one made a halter and spliced a rope from the printed directions in the bulletin and the majority of the work was of an excellent quality.

That these boys were able to do this work at home with no more help than these printed directions, coupled with the fact that the college has in the study course office the machinery for carrying on a regular series of lessons, led to the offering last fall of a course of seven lessons which included rope work, soldering, harness repairing, and belts and pulleys. Of necessity the work had to be limited to a few counties, but eight club

agents in as many counties tried it out last winter.

At meetings organized by the county club leader and held in these eight counties during October and November, twenty clubs were organized with a total enrollment of about 300 boys. Most of these boys are in school but the majority of them live on farms. Their ages range from 12 to over 20, with the majority between the ages of 14 and 17.

At the first meeting a specialist in rural engineering worked with the boys on the first lesson, after which he demonstrated some of the work which was to follow. Following this meeting the boys were expected to write up the report at home and send in certain samples of knots and hitches.

When these samples and reports were received at the study course office, the boys were sent the next lesson, in which they were directed to

make a full-sized rope halter and a long splice. While these reports, halters, and splices were coming in, both the study course office and the rural engineering office were kept busy. Each halter and each splice was looked over, mistakes were pointed out on tags tied where the mistake was made, and colored strands of rope were woven in to show the boys how to make correctly the various splices and cross-overs which they had made wrong.

After two lessons on rope, the boys learned through two more lessons how to solder. For a month every mail brought numerous small pieces of tin and galvanized iron with holes mended and patches soldered on. From this the boys went to harness repairing making stitched hame straps to send in as samples of what they had done at home.

During March, club agents arranged a second meeting for most of the clubs, at which the boys were instructed in belt lacing and figuring pulley sizes. They practiced belt

lacing with pieces of cardboard and tape and before the meetings were over each boy had made a sample lace and presented it for inspection.

For all of this, the boys have furnished their own tools and materials, and have depended largely on the directions given in bulletins and type-written outlines. In some counties clubs have met regularly through the winter, and many teachers and school principals have helped by providing a place to get together. All samples and reports sent to the college have been returned to county club agents and by them to the boys, many of whom, like Milton Peebles, have not been content until they have done again the parts that were wrong.

At its May meeting the college faculty awarded certificates of completion to 32 boys for this project, and probably more than this number more will be finished before the June meeting. To May first the boys had completed and sent in 1,095 mailings, most of which included, besides a written report, actual samples of the

work they had done. Probably considerably more than three thousand separate pieces from these youngsters have been handled at the college during the winter and spring.

One club of eleven boys at Varysburg, Wyoming County, is fairly typical of the spirit of most. With the help of the school principal, Victor H. Bloom, ten of the boys have now finished all seven lessons and the other one is close behind. For their harness work, they lacked both awls and stitching clamps. Each boy made his own awl and by rigging up an extra long discarded saw horse, a stitch-

ing job of getting the reports in. In another school, one of the boys who was particularly interested volunteered to go around and help the others with their reports and he spent considerable time at the homes of his friends, himself learning, while he was teaching them.

In one club a farmer and his two sons are members. The youngest son is twenty, and none of the three are in school. The father and one son already have their certificates of completion and the other son is not far behind.

The course has developed demonstration teams in rope work, soldering, and harness repairing for the junior departments of county fairs in several counties, and in one, a team for each job.

The records of the various clubs show that in general boys who live on farms or in the smaller villages take to this work better than those from larger places. Of course there are exceptions, but in those clubs which have both, it is generally true that the boys from

farms are farther along than the others. Probably this is because farm boys are able more definitely to use what they learn. They know from past experience that a broken hay rope means costly delays, that a soldering job to be done means a trip to town, that an uncared-for harness is short-lived and that a broken belt needs immediate lacing. Being, then, in close touch with these needs, they go after the information much more earnestly.

One says, for instance: "I have spliced a rope and put an eye in one end and a crown in the other end. I sewed a line and repaired a trace."

Another, looking forward to a busy summer on a farm, says: "I have learned a great deal from these lessons. If the rope breaks this summer I will know how to splice it. And a great many other things. I have fixed different parts of a harness. The bulletins are of great use. They tell very plainly how to do each step. The value of the course is very great. One

(Continued on page 282)



Members of the Varysburg Club of Wyoming County Working at Their Stitched Hame Straps on Their Home-made Clamps

ing horse with three home-made clamps was available so that three boys might work at once. It was used pretty constantly while the club was working on its hame straps, and seats at the clamps were in constant demand. The club met regularly during the winter and enjoyed themselves while getting the work done.

One boy in another county, who was among the first five or six to get certificates for completing the course, had shown little interest in his school work and stood low in his regular classes. This work with his hands he could comprehend, and did well because it interested him. He set the pace for the rest of the boys in his school, with almost a perfect record for the work he sent to the college.

In another county, where, after the project was started, no appropriation was made for a junior agent, the boys kept together anyway, and many of them have finished the course. This club had elected a secretary from among its number at an early meeting, and this boy took seriously the

Some Facts Concerning the Marketing of "Spuds"

By M. P. Rasmussen

"**M**UCH heat, but little light," the remark of a prominent economist, characterizes the whole question of marketing. The tolls or margins taken by various middlemen in all branches of marketing have been much discussed but, unfortunately, a great deal of this discussion has been without a clear understanding either of the size of the margins or of the services rendered in return. One of the primary purposes of marketing studies is to ascertain the facts. It is highly desirable that there be established in the minds of the public a fair conception of the necessary costs and services involved in the marketing of farm products. If the public does not know the facts, it is likely to guess at them, with disastrous results.

Marketing of farm products constitutes a relatively new problem, concerning which very little data are available. A great deal of data must be obtained before standards of efficiency can be worked out, and the most practical source of such data must, of necessity, be those organizations, private or cooperative, whose experience and records lend themselves to analysis.

With the foregoing ideas as a background, a study of the marketing of upstate New York potatoes was initiated in 1922. Data covering the produce business of 24 shippers were analyzed for the 1921-22 season, and that of 34 shippers for the 1922-23 season. All of these data were obtained by visiting the offices of the shippers and going through their books, carlot records, etc. The data for the 1921-22 season cover about 3½ millions of bushels of potatoes;

for the 1922-23 season, about 2¼ millions. Seven farmers' cooperative associations and seventeen dealers were included in the 1921-22 study; twelve farmers' cooperative associations and twenty-two dealers made up the 1922-23 study.

Perhaps the most striking fact brought out in these studies was that these potato shippers—farmers' cooperatives and dealers alike—on the average, lost money in the handling of potatoes during these two seasons. Complete data on 5,861 carloads of potatoes during 1921-22, and 4,623 carloads during 1922-23, delivered to wholesalers in terminal railroad yards, show the distribution of receipts as shown in Table I.

From this table it will be seen that contrary to the popular impression, country potato shippers during these two seasons not only were not making large profits but actually were incurring heavy losses from the handling of potatoes at country points. It may not be amiss to state here that a continuation of these studies shows the same conditions prevailing during the 1923-24 and 1924-25 seasons.

A careful observer of Table I may object, however, that from \$86.57 to \$93.67 per carload—roughly from 14 to 16 cents per bushel, is a heavy cost to pay for having potatoes handled at the local shipping point. Table II shows the expenses which shippers had on the average.

As might be expected there was a wide variation in costs of handling potatoes by the individual shippers or shipping organizations. During the 1922-23 season the cost ranged from 8.6 cents to 18.9 cents per bushel; 1921-22 season the cost ranged from cents per bushel.

Comparatively little if anything can be accomplished by the individual shipper or organization in bringing about reductions in freight rates. Increased returns to the grower will probably have to come about in one or more of three ways:

1. Through increasing the gross sales price.
2. Through decreasing operating costs at the country shipping point.
3. Through decreasing loss from avoidable claims for allowances and deductions.

Something may possibly be done within rather narrow limits in the way of increasing sales prices in terminal markets through better knowledge of the trade, advertising and in other ways. The keen competition between producing areas will not ordinarily permit of great variation in this respect, however.

The most promising means for increasing the gross sales price for upstate New York potatoes probably lies in the standardization of varieties. This is distinctly a growers' problem. One of the shipping agencies reported that the potatoes shipped during the 1921-22 season were about as follows:

- 30 per cent blue sprouts.
- 30 per cent white sprouts.
- 30 per cent russets.
- 10 per cent Spaulding Rose.

All of these, except the Spaulding Rose, a red variety, were mixed together and some of the red potatoes were occasionally mixed in.

At least two of the areas with which upstate New York competes—Maine and Long Island—produce a highly standardized product. There

TABLE I.

Distribution of Wholesale Prices of Upstate New York Potatoes (Gross sales price per carload of 600 bushels is f.o.b. railroad yards at destination)

Item	Season 1921-22 on 5,861 carloads		Season 1922-23 on 4,623 carloads	
	Amt. per 600 bu. carload	Per cent of gross sales price	Amt. per 600 bu. carload	Per cent of gross sales price
Paid to grower.....	\$566.73	74.32	\$322.73	61.87
Freight charges.....	107.13	14.05	98.89	18.96
Country shippers' operating costs.....	86.57	11.35	93.67	17.96
Claims and allowances.....	11.05	1.45	7.29	1.40
Gross costs to shipper.....	771.48	101.17	522.58	100.19
Gross sales price per carload.....	762.53	100.0	521.57	100.0
Net loss per carload incurred by shipper.....	8.95	1.17	1.01	.19

is often a marked differential between the price paid per bushel for Maine or Long Island potatoes and that paid for New York potatoes in the New York City market. Probably not all of this differential may be ascribed to standardization of variety. Some is undoubtedly due to better quality. The expressed opinion of the trade however, leaves little doubt that lack of standardization is a heavy han-

ual representatives who operated very efficiently; each likewise had inefficient representatives. The primary concern is that the agency, whatever type it may be, shall follow good business principles and be efficiently managed. This seems as likely to occur in one type of agency as another. It is probable that these types of agencies supplement one another very well and provide the kind of competition neces-

agencies is to handle and ship potatoes. The business of a bank is to sell credit. It is as logical to ask a bank to handle and ship potatoes as it is to ask a cooperative or a private dealer to extend credit. If cooperatives or dealers are obliged to extend credit they frequently have to borrow the necessary funds from a bank at the current rate of interest. Since there is always some risk in loaning

TABLE II
Distribution of Average Costs Per Carload of 600 Bushels of Handling Upstate New York Potatoes at Country Shipping Points

Item	Season 1921-22 on 5,861 carloads		Season 1922-23 on 4,623 carloads	
	Amount	Per cent of total costs per carload	Amount	Per cent of total costs per carload
Labor and management.....	\$28.64	33.08	\$28.00	29.88
Warehouse costs	6.22	7.19	6.42	6.86
Equipment costs	1.05	1.21	1.27	1.36
General office costs.....	8.35	9.65	10.27	10.97
Telephone and telegraph.....	3.07	3.54	2.72	2.90
Bank exchange	1.13	1.30	.84	.90
Brokerage and commissions	8.93	10.32	11.40	12.17
Linings for railroad cars.....	2.02	2.34	2.06	2.20
Sacks, tags and twine.....	19.74	22.80	22.84	24.38
Miscellaneous costs	7.42	8.57	7.85	8.38
Total costs per carload.....	\$86.57	100	\$93.67	100
Per cent of gross sales.....	11.35		17.96	

dicap encountered by upstate New York potatoes.

A number of the cooperating agencies were emphatic in stating that the trade discriminated against dark-skinned varieties of potatoes such as russets. The objections to the russet type of potato were that they did not sell well in the table stock market and were difficult to grade.

Operating costs per carload of 600 bushels varied from \$51.76 to \$156.32. This may indicate that some economies can be brought about at the country shipping point.

The average claims and allowances for the various agencies ranged from 29 cents to \$36.35 per carload. Some of these claims may be unavoidable, especially those due to severe drops in temperature or to a sharp decline in the market price. Some of the claims are avoidable, such as those due to careless grading, indifferent lining of cars, insufficient heating of cars, and selling to unknown or unreliable firms. More careful attention to this phase of the potato business would seem to offer fair promise.

It would be difficult to state which of these agencies performed the necessary services incident to receiving and shipping potatoes most efficiently and economically. Each of these types of agencies had outstanding individ-

sary to call forth the best efforts for efficiency and economy.

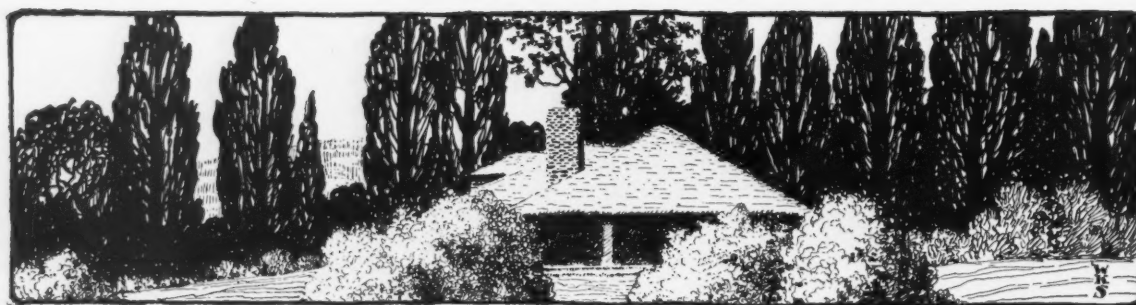
Accounting is one of the weak features of the potato shipping business. Few of the agencies studied were an exception to this rule. Many of these agencies do not make adequate allowances for depreciation of warehouses and equipment. Many of them go through the form of collecting what is called a reserve fund and then use the fund for current expenses. It is particularly desirable that adequate reserves for depreciation and possible losses be built up to meet unfavorable situations. It is only fair to state that many of the shipping agencies realize the weakness of their accounting systems and invite suggestions for improvement. Several of them have spent large sums of money for accounting systems which have not proven satisfactory.

Dealers and cooperatives alike are often asked to extend loans to growers on potatoes as yet unharvested or stored in growers' cellars. Growers who ask loans of shipping agencies should recognize the fact that the shipping agency is not a bank and is not adapted to carrying on the credit function. The place to borrow money is from a bank and not from a cooperative association or private dealer. The business of potato shipping

money, the cooperatives or dealers, to be safe, have to charge more than the current rate of interest to avoid loss.

It is easy to make mistakes in any business and the potato shipping business is no exception. Occasionally a cooperative or a dealer starts in business without any knowledge of the number of carloads shipped annually from the local station or of the number which the shipper can reasonably hope to handle. No cooperative in New York state has as yet handled 100 per cent of the potatoes shipped from any station so far as available data show. The same is probably true of dealers. The manager of a prominent cooperative organization gives the sound advice that it is better to rent for awhile until warehouse needs are better known. At any rate, it may be a good policy to ascertain the number of carloads of potatoes shipped from the local station over a period of years and then estimate conservatively the number of carloads the shipping agency can hope to handle before purchasing or building a warehouse. If less than 30 to 50 carloads are to be handled annually, it is doubtful whether a warehouse can be justified. In such a situation, car-door loading will probably work out most advantageously.

(Continued on page 283)



Through Our Wide Windows



The Cornell Countryman

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R. CLAPP

Ithaca, New York

June, 1925

ANOTHER college year is drawing to a close, and in a few days another great exodus of students will start from Ithaca—most of us to work or play away the summer months, to return, happier and browner, in the fall; and some of us, with a thrill of accomplishment, yet apprehensive of the future, to commence that so-called struggle of life.

To these graduates will come new responsibilities and new opportunities. Much will be expected of them; their community will look to them for that leadership which it expects the college to develop in its sons. Their responsibility is to fulfill these expectations, and in this lies their opportunity—to make their community a better place to live in.

The graduates of the College of Agriculture have also a further responsibility, and that is to put their knowledge to work where it is most needed—back on the farm. Too many, after receiving an excellent agricultural education here, go into other lines of work. After their four years in college, some of them come to scorn the overalls and to seek the white collar jobs. If these men feel, and for their own sake we hope they do, that they are

better fitted for this other work, and that they would not be happy on the farm, they will no doubt succeed; but if their idea of a white collar job is that it is easier and appears to be more respectable than the overalls, nothing in this world can make them successful men.

Agriculture today is trying to recover from a period of depression. It needs our college trained men to help tide over the period of uncertainty and to help solve its problems. It is their duty, their responsibility, to heed the call of the soil. But this great responsibility is not without its bright side, for it carries with it the promise of a great opportunity. Agriculture is in a state of preparedness. The foundations are being laid, upon which will be built a new agriculture; we are on the eve of a new era, when, perhaps slowly, but nevertheless surely, farming will come into its own as a profitable occupation. Production and marketing problems are being studied and solved; the population is steadily increasing, with a corresponding increasing demand for farm products; but at present the extent of our cultivatable lands is more or less limited. This means that prices of farm products will again be brought into line with other prices, that farm land will rise in value, and that the farmer will again come into his own. It means that the college man who goes back to the farm now will be able to use his knowledge in helping this development, and that he will accordingly reap the reward of his services.

MUCH has been said and written in late years deploring the failure of the colleges and universities of America to provide courses in child care and training, with which most graduates will have something to do at some time in their lives. The announcement that the College of Home Economics has secured Dr. Nellie L. Perkins of the Detroit Psychopathic Clinic, one of the foremost experts in child training in America, to come here and give such a course, which will be required of all seniors in home economics, is a welcome one and marks a forward step in this branch of the homemaker's education.

We are pleased to announce that John Ehrlich '28, of New York City, has been welcomed to the COUNTRYMAN council table as a member of our editorial staff.



Former Student Notes

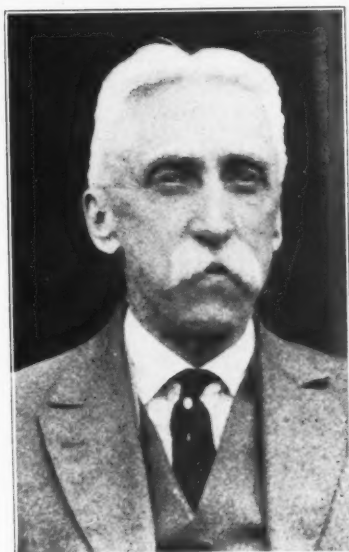
1886

Cornell was honored on April 20 by a visit from one of its earliest and most illustrious students in agriculture. Dr. Joseph C. Arthur, D.Sc., took his bachelor's degree at Ames, Iowa, subsequently coming to New York where, as botanist of the Geneva Experiment Station, he received the degree of Doctor of Science from Cornell. His is the distinction of being not only the first botanist in any agricultural experiment station in the United States, but also recipient of the first D.Sc. degree awarded by Cornell University. Shortly after leaving New York he was appointed botanist of the Indiana Agricultural Experiment Station, which position he held until his retirement a few years ago.

Dr. Arthur is known the world over for his researches on rust fungi. He is just completing after twenty years of work the *Rusts of North America*, which appear as a part of *North America Flora*, published by the New York Botanical Gardens. One of his outstanding contributions to agriculture is formaldehyde treatment for the control of smuts on cereals.

While here he was entertained by the departments of plant pathology and botany. On April 20 he gave a fascinating talk on "Botany Fifty Years Ago," recounting his varied experiences while endeavoring to enlarge his knowledge of botany. He told of how he worked his way east after leaving Ames, and how by a queer stroke of fortune he was suddenly transformed from a day laborer to honorary fellow at Johns Hopkins. In the evening the two departments held an informal dinner in his honor, which was attended by about sixty people, including Dean C. Betten and Vice-Dean C. F. Ladd as well as many students. Dr. Arthur spoke to the gathering on rust fungi.

He left Cornell on April 22 for Philadelphia, where he was to deliver



Dr. Joseph C. Arthur, D. Sc.

an address before the American Philosophical Society, of which he is a member.

The Ithaca Women's Club was entertained recently with a delightful talk by Mrs. Anna Botsford Comstock about her recent trip to the Hawaiian Islands. Mrs. Comstock illustrated her talk with a number of colored slides showing the physiography of the Islands, the trees, plants, and people.

1895

We are sorry to learn that Jules Harvey Ford, Sp., died at Enfield, N. Y. on March 16, 1925.

1898

Professor W. C. Baker, professor of drawing at the College of Agriculture, illustrated with numerous drawings a book of Indian Legends collected and arranged by K. Van Winkle Palmer, an instructor in the geology department. It is supposed to be the only history of the Chehalis

Indians, a rapidly disappearing tribe on the Pacific Coast. Work was begun on the book in 1921 and the stories and legends were taken down word for word from a member of the tribe who actually believed them to be the explanation of the existence of the world in which he was living. Professor Baker's address is 304 Parkway, Ithaca, N. Y.

1900

The two King brothers, Herbert and Harry '06 Sp., are operating fruit farms at Trumansburg, N. Y. Their specialties are apples and peaches.

Professor G. M. Bentley of the University of Tennessee at Knoxville, Tenn. is still secretary-treasurer of the Tennessee State Horticultural Society, of the Tennessee State Nurseryman's Association and the Tennessee Beekeeper's Association. He has held this office in each association for several years. At a convention of these bodies held at Nashville this year Professor Bentley in addition to his official reports gave an address before each of the associations. Professor Bentley reports that a large class of students registered in the course in general beekeeping at the University and that the University has good equipment for the beekeeping department including 85 colonies of bees in modern hives. His post office box is 406 Morrill Hall at the university.

1901

Dr. D. L. Van Dine, field director of Tropical Research Foundation, and who is in charge of field investigations for the control of sugar cane insects and diseases in Cuba, was a recent visitor at the office of the Truck Crop Investigators, of the Bureau of Entomology.

1903

In the course of public lectures given each week since January 4 at the University of Minnesota, two were by our own graduates, who are well-

known entomologists in the field. William A. Riley, Ph.D., professor of entomology and economic zoology, talked on "Spinners and Weavers of the Insect World," and Royal N. Chapman '17, Ph.D., associate professor of animal biology, spoke on "In Hawaiian Waters". Both of these men are teaching at the university in St. Paul, Minnesota.

1906

The salesman and service expert on

farm machinery and tractors for the Albany branch of the International Harvester Company is Harry L. Lytle, W.C., who lives at Salem, N. Y.

Dr. J. M. Swaine Ph.D., of the entomological branch of the Canadian Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada, delivered a public lecture entitled "Insect Enemies of the Forest" at the Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, on January 17, and again on January 21. On January 14 he

broadcasted a short lecture on "Injurious Insects of Shade Trees" from station CNRO.

1908

Franklin W. Judson, W.C., writes, "As soon as I returned from Cornell, I entered the political 'arena' and have held a political position for the last fifteen years until at present it is my good fortune to be Sheriff of Monroe County. My address is Court House, Rochester, N. Y., and after the expiration of my term of office will be Coldwater, N. Y."

1909

The superintendent of the creamery of the Chestnut Farms Dairy at 1116 Coun Avenue, Washington, D. C. is Charles L. Kindelberger W.C., who lives at Bel Air, Maryland.

Walter B. Harris, W.C., has a 200-acre fruit farm at Worton, Maryland. The principal crops are apples, cherries, peaches, and pears.

1910

"Bill" R. Dewanap, W.C., writes that he is breeder of trap-nested pedigreed Single Comb White Leghorns and runs a small fruit farm in conjunction with the fowl raising. His address is Owego, N. Y.

"Walt" J. Eaton, W.C., is the manager of the Bonnie View Farm, which is retailing grade A milk in Beaver Falls, Pa. The farm is located at Beaver Falls also.

1912

"Les" A. Huntington, W.C., is farming at Barker, N. Y., and is also a traveling salesman for the Miller Fertilizer Company of Baltimore, Maryland.

Professor J. S. Houser, M.S., of the Ohio Experiment Station, attended a conference of entomologists concerned with the preparation of oil sprays under the auspices of the Crop Protection Institute, held in Chicago in January.

William S. Clay, W.C., is a partner in the Schoharie Produce Company at 357 Broadway, Schenectady, N. Y. His residence is at 13 Sacandaga Road, Scotia, N. Y.

1913

A. I. Fabis, Grad., of the Bureau of Entomology, who has been engaged in pecan insect investigations at Brownwood, Texas, has recently resigned from service to enter the commercial field.

Dr. George C. Supplee, director of research for the Dry Milk Company whose main laboratory is located at



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The electric light and power industry has its barns too (although they call them power-houses); its live stock and its implements are the generating and transmission equipment from which electric service comes.

The cost of furnishing electric service includes not only the money needed to produce and distribute electricity, but also the funds necessary to "keep the barn dry" and a "living wage" for the monies invested in the enterprise.

Under public regulation, all of these elements are considered in fixing the price paid by the public for electric service.

Fifteen state committees working with the national committee are now studying methods for further electrification of agriculture. The committee on the Relation of Electricity to Agriculture is composed of economists and engineers representing the U. S. Depts. of Agriculture, Commerce, and the Interior, American Farm Bureau Federation, National Grange, American Society of Agricultural Engineers, Farm Lighting Manufacturing Association, and the National Electric Light Association.

If you are interested in this work write for a booklet describing it.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC LIGHT ASSOCIATION

29 West 39th Street, New York, N. Y.

Bainbridge, N. Y., gave a very interesting talk before the dairy seminar on May 4 on the uses of powdered milk, with special reference to the baking industry.

One of the partners of the Hodgen-Brewster Milling Company of 53 Fourth Street, Portland, Oregon, is C. S. Brewster whose residence is at Milwaukee, Oregon, Box 285, R. D. 1.

1914

Mrs. Daniel Taft, W.C. (Mary V. Hawkins) writes that she is a "home maker" and adds the wish that "winter course students could have a get-together somewhere some time." Her address is Montgomery, N. Y.

"Dud" Alleman, who lives at 9 Longfellow Street, Portland, Maine, is engaged in the real estate business in that city.

G. W. Forster, agricultural economist at the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering, Raleigh, N. C., is publishing a series of articles on the Purnell Act and what it means to the south in the *North Carolina Agriculture and Industry*, a bulletin published weekly by the college.

1915

Dr. J. D. Tothill, Grad., of the Canadian Entomological staff passed through Washington recently while en route to the Fiji Islands, where he has been commissioned to spend two years investigating a moth injurious to cocoanuts. He will endeavor to introduce a type of tachinid fly which is parasitic on this moth.

Modern American plows have invaded the birthplace of Confucius, the philosopher whose teachings have been responsible for the unchanging conditions in China's civilization through the centuries. Dean John H. Reisner, M.S., of the College of Agriculture and Forestry of the University of Nanking, China, reports that the Methodist pastor in Chufu, the town in which Confucius was born, has ordered ten plows for the use of farmers in that community. This chilled plow is being produced by the university as an improvement over the native plows. Rural agriculturists from the college are traveling throughout the farm districts in and about Nanking selling these plows. Dean Reisner's wife was formerly Bertha Betts '14.

W. O. Ellis, Grad., who for more than five years has been attached to the European corn borer investigational staff, of the Bureau of Entomology at Arlington, Mass., resigned from service on January 12 to enter private business.

Charles H. Reader soon after leaving Cornell attended the army medical school and served as a captain in the sanitary corps of the American Expeditionary Forces in 1919. After completing this service he established the Roadem, a means of mineral fume treatments which is supported by many ethical physicians. He looks forward "to the time when I will have the means to put forth some real scientific results that will in no way belittle the name of Cornell." His address is 382 State Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

1916

Louis E. Freudenthal is engaged in farming in the Mesilla Valley in New Mexico. His address is Box 108, Las Cruces, N. M.



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Boston	Buffalo	Montreal	Greensboro

1917

Mr. and Mrs. Cautley (Marjorie L. Sewell '17) announce the arrival of a daughter, Ruth Patricia Randolph, on March 24. They live at 503 East Thirty-first Street, Paterson, New Jersey.

1919

George R. Guindon, W.C., is the principal of the Onondaga Indian Reservation School at Nedrow, N. Y.

1920

Mr. and Mrs. "Gene" Durham announced the birth of a daughter, Eleanor Mary. Mr. Durham was formerly with the Purina Feed Co. at St. Louis, Mo., but now is the Methodist student pastor at Cornell and lives at 318 East Seneca Street, Ithaca, N. Y.

Austin W. Sands, instructor in the floricultural department here, has recently completed an extension bulletin on "The Bearded Iris—A Perennial Suited to All Gardens." This bulletin is in the printer's hands and will soon be ready for free statewide distribution.

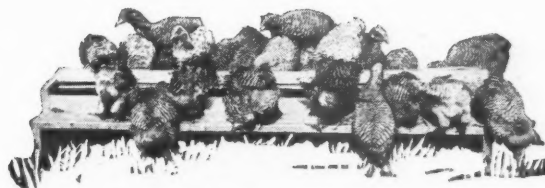
1921

Beatrice T. Perry was married in St. Peter's Episcopal Church, New York, on September 25, 1924, to Edward W. Bartsch. Mrs. Perry was a social worker in the household management department of the Associated Charities, Inc., of Cincinnati, Ohio, while her husband is an insulation engineer with the United Cork Company. They live at 221 Fulton Avenue.

Arthur L. Piperstorff, ex., was appointed on April 1 as supervisor of county field assistants for the plant path department. He is replacing Dr. E. F. Guba, who resigned recently. During the summer of 1922 Piersstorff acted as special field assistant in Monroe County, and in the fall when that work was completed he was appointed assistant county agent for Chautauqua County. In '23 and '24 he was recipient of the Herman Frasch Fellowship, investigating nursery diseases through the plant path department. He can be reached care of the department here.

Milton Roy, W.C., is running his 150-acre farm on the road between Horseheads and Elmira. He is one of the big Holstein breeders in Chemung County. He can be addressed at Horseheads, New York.

Mr. and Mrs. L. K. Elmhirst paid their first visit to the city recently on a business trip with respect to the new Union building. Mrs. Straight is going to furnish decorations and furnishings for the entire interior of the building as well as the erection of



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The fermentation breaks down the food elements of the grain (which must be broken down before they can be completely digested) and makes them ready for easy, rapid absorption. For finishing and fitting broilers for market, feed Fleischmann's Pure Dry Yeast in a fermented fattening mash to insure rapid gains.

The fowl's system can then

turn food into flesh and energy at astounding speed! This means early broilers—early maturing pullets—and bigger profits! The cost is less than 1¢ per bird per month!

Fleischmann's Pure Dry Yeast can be bought in 1 lb. or 2½ lb. packages, 25 lb. cartons or 100 lb. barrels. It will keep indefinitely. Full directions in every container.

We have prepared a series of booklets on the use of yeast in feeding poultry and other animals. Ask for a copy of our new poultry bulletin—it's free. The Fleischmann Company, 69 Bank Street, New York.

FLEISCHMANN'S PURE DRY YEAST



THE FLEISCHMANN COMPANY, Dept. D-45
69 Bank St., New York, N. Y., or 327 So. La Salle St.,
Chicago, Ill., or 1215-11th St., Denver, Colo., or 941
Mission St., San Francisco, Calif., or 314 Bell St.,
Seattle, Wash.

Please send me a copy of your new bulletin.

Name.....

Address.....

Dealer's Name and Address.....

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the edifice itself. This will necessitate many trips to the city before the Union is formally opened some time next fall.

1922

On May 3 a daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Elmer B. Wixom of Cayuga, N. Y. Mrs. Wixom was formerly Miss Delia Wrightmire '18.

N. P. "Brownie" Brown, who was one of Cornell's foremost track and cross country runners now has a position with the Dairyman's League at Cornwall Bridge, Conn.

Lee I. Townsley, who has been county club agent in Otsego County, resigned on March 1 after two and one-half years of successful service. He expects to enter business.

A. F. Blume recently purchased a farm near Krums Corners which is just off the main road between Ithaca and the metropolis of Trumansburg. He writes that he and his wife have a son who has been named Adrien Franklyn, Jr. Their address at the present time is R. D. 6, Ithaca. Mr. Blume was formerly employed by the Gould Farm at Great Barrington, Mass.

Harold A. Scheminger, ex., will take another year at the New York Law School before completing his course. He is now living at his home, 216 Decker Avenue, Port Richmond, Staten Island.

1923

Stephen J. Navin has a scholarship in economics at the University of Chicago. His address is 5615 Kenwood Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Edgar M. Veghte spent the winter logging off a tract of timber in the southern part of the Adirondack Mountains. Mail will reach him at R. F. D. 3, Johnstown, N. Y.

Randall Whitaker, who is instructing in the dairy department is also doing graduate work for a doctor's degree.

Three men of the class of '23 are working for a degree from the College of Veterinary. They are "Don" Andrews who lives at 228 Linden Avenue, "Al" Zeissig who "bunks" at the Vet College, and A. E. Hilbert who calls 219 Linden Avenue his home. All three expect to receive their degrees in '26.

"Bob" Hamilton, who was formerly employed by the G. L. F. at Rochester, N. Y., and later with the State Department of Farms and Markets at Albany, N. Y., is now starting in the junior sales work in northern Pennsylvania as a representative of the

We see such large numbers of students on the campus each day that we are rather surprised at the figures we obtained at the Secretary's office. We are more astonished to find that the number of winter course students almost equalled if not exceeded the number regularly enrolled in the College of Agriculture since it was founded.

The figures follow:

Total regular and special students	8541
Total winter course students	6168
Total graduate students.....	1498
Total summer students.....	4112
These represent the enrollment up to the second term of 1923-24.	

The total number of regular students who received either B.S. or B.S.A. degrees is only 3,374. This, together with a belief that the students who are not amongst the 3,374 are equally as interested in the College as those who are graduates, has caused us to include more notes concerning the non-graduates in our former student lists.

Purina Mills. Also C. W. Nordgren '20 has just been promoted in the same company to a junior sales territory covering parts of both Pennsylvania and New York. Mail addressed to these men, in care of the Purina Mills, St. Louis, Missouri, will reach them.

The principal at the local high school at Findlay Lake, N. Y., is Pearl Weaver, who is finishing her second year in that capacity.

News has recently been received that Raymond C. Shannon of the Division of Insects, United States National Museum located at Washington, D. C., was married on January 3 to Elnora M. Sutherlin.

Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Rappleye of 48 Eagle Rock Avenue, West Orange, N. J., announce the birth of a son on April 26. Mrs. Rappleye was before her marriage Miss Daisy Dennis of Ithaca, N. Y. Mr. Rappleye, ex., is now assistant engineer with the New York Telephone Company in New York City.

William L. Norman's address in the May issue should have been Wampsville, New York.

Clara Jonas, who has been teaching home economics at Homer, will go to Lowville next year.

A son, Smith George, Jr., was born on April 21 to Mr. and Mrs. Smith G. Griffin, ex., who live on the Coddington road, Ithaca, N. Y.

1924

Miss Carrol Griminger has taken a position at Joseph Harris Co., at Coldwater, N. Y., where she has charge of the advisory department for amateurs on questions relating to vegetable culture. Until September, she had charge of the plantings of an estate on Long Island.

Philip Dorf is now studying at Teacher's College, Columbia University for his M.A. He plans to combine teaching and vegetable farming after he gets his degree next summer. While at Cornell, he specialized in vegetable gardening.

Margaret Kenwell has recently accepted a position at Columbus, Ohio, and she is to be in charge of dietetics in the Children's Hospital there.

Lois F. Smith and Thomas J. Potts of Brooklyn were married on December 27, 1924. Their home will be in Flushing, New York.

Marion Dammeyer is an assistant dietitian in the U. S. Veteran's Hospital, at Legion, Texas. Miss Dammeyer's daily duties include the supervision of meals, sanitation and service. This hospital, although only a year old, is the fifth largest hospital in the service and boasts of five dietitians.

F. W. Schubert is the New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, salesman for the Fehling's Vegetable Tying Machine Company of Milwaukee, Wis.

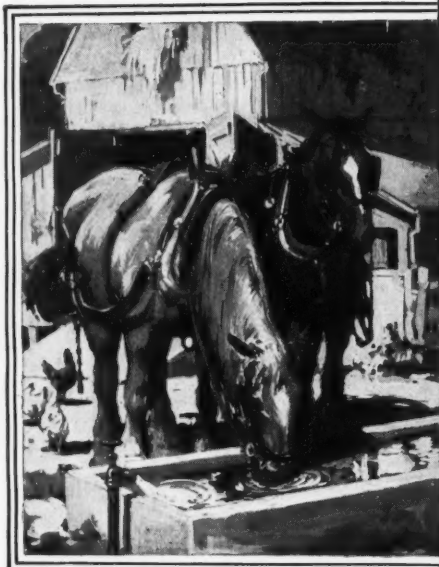
Francis S. Widrig is supervisor of nature study, and gardening in the Cleveland Heights Public Schools, at Cleveland Heights, O. House address is 1623 Compton Road.

"Bob" Hinkle has left the poultry department and is now in charge of the poultry department of the Riviera Farm, Reading, Pa. This farm is producing poultry for meat as well as eggs on an extensive scale.

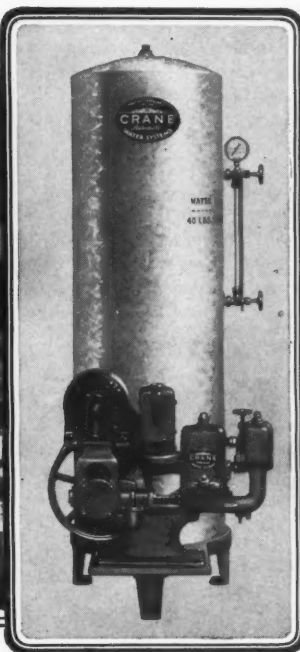
Gertrude Jordan has just been appointed to teach school at Mount Kisco, New York, next year.

Shukri Hussien, M.S., who obtained his B.S. in February, '24, has returned to his native home, Bourdour, Turkey, in Asia. He visited London, Paris, and Berlin while en route. He is establishing an experimental and demonstration farm in his home town and took with him a number of scientific instruments as well as some American farm implements. Not only did he study at Cornell, but also at the University of California and

CRANE AUTOMATIC WATER SYSTEMS



200 GALLONS UP TO 6,000 GALLONS PER HOUR



TWO TYPES FOR ORDINARY AND DEEP WELLS

Lasting advantages of running water on a farm soon pay for a Crane Automatic System

There are definite reasons why a Crane Automatic Water System is the best all-round investment you can make, both for household and farm. These are the advantages, first, of running water itself, ready whenever and wherever you want it, at the quick and easy turn of a faucet.

It adds to comfort, health, happiness

Count these advantages; weigh each advantage carefully. *One:* lighter work for housewife and servants in the home—no more of that hard hand-pumping nuisance now. *Two:* all bathing, toilet, kitchen and washday conveniences of the city—necessities it is practically impossible to do without. *Three:* personal health, comfort and cleanliness that are at their best where there is plenty of running water always on tap at a moment's notice. *Four:* lasting property improvement—farm homes equipped with running water are easier to sell at a profit, because the modern place always appeals to a wider circle of buyers. Any one of these advantages by itself

justifies a Crane Automatic Water System. All of them together make it a necessity and a good investment on any farm.

The low first cost of an outfit exactly suited to any need, will surprise you. So will its economy in everyday operation. Crane Water Systems include many sizes—pumps that deliver from 200 up to 6,000 gallons per hour. They run either by electric motor with automatic control switch, or by a steady and dependable gasoline engine. Each type is extremely efficient, and costs but a few cents daily to supply every need of the average home.

Finer, freer, fuller living on your farm

Decide that the comfort of running water you are now enjoying at college will be a reality on the farm you plan to own. Wherever you locate, you will find a Crane dealer in the town nearest you, who will aid you in selecting the right system for your needs.

FOR INTERESTING FARM WATER SYSTEM BOOKLET, C. P. 1, WRITE CRANE CO., CHICAGO

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CRANE EXPORT CORPORATION: NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, SHANGHAI, CHINA

CRANE-BENNETT, LTD., LONDON

C^{ie} CRANE: PARIS, NANTES, BRUSSELS

the Agricultural College of Utah. Last year he was elected to Phi Kappa Phi.

The manager of the Highgate Farms, owned by Professor E. S. Savage of the animal husbandry department of the College, is Warner Davis. The herd consists of 28 pure-bred Guernseys and is producing milk for a retail route in the City of Ithaca. The address of the farm is Cayuga Heights, Ithaca, N. Y.

G. W. Wilder, Jr., is at the present time working on his father's farm. He seems to like Ithaca pretty well as is shown in a recent letter written from his present location which is at Hollow Hill Farm, Colton, California. He writes, "Don't let anyone kid you into thinking that California is God's country—it isn't. Ithaca's not so bad after all."

George F. Brewer is in the main office of the Certain-teed Products Cor-

poration at 100 East Forty-second Street, New York. Until February he was with the Hess Construction Company in San Diego, Calif., engaged in building government barracks. His address is 18 Third Avenue, Port Washington, Long Island, New York.

"Chet" W. Brown, ex., tells us that he wants to work himself up in the ranks of the New York Telephone and Telegraph Company and has lately been assisting in putting up lines for the company. His home address is 12 Sanders Street, Albany, N. Y.

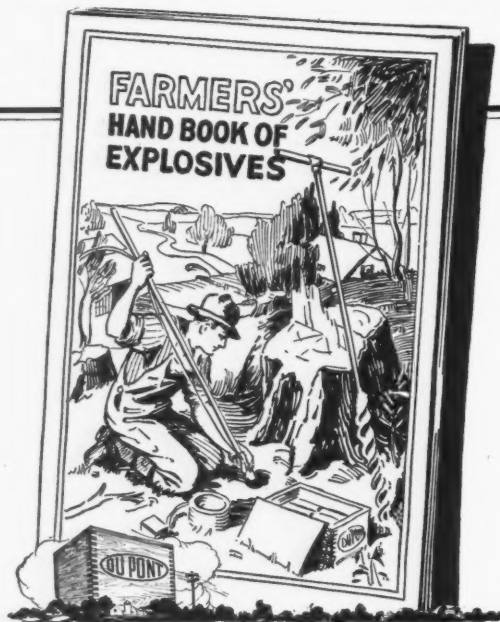
"Jimmie" Davis writes from Germany that he is "over across" on a forestry tour, and is at present enjoying life to the utmost with the "Himies." The party consists of thirteen students, ten from Mt. Alto, one from Minnesota, and A. A. Doppel and Jimmie from Cornell. There are also two professors in the party, Dr. C. A. Schewck of Darmstadt, and Dr. Hoffman of Mt. Alto. They have visited the Holland forests and were royally entertained by Mr. Lonkhuyzer, director of the Nederlandsche Heidenmaalschappij. (Pronounce that if you can!) After five weeks in Germany, the party will leave for Switzerland. They likewise expect to visit the forests in France and England before returning.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Lawless of 1700 Green Street, Harrisburg, Pa., announce the arrival of Edward William on the 27th day of April. Mr. Lawless is in charge of egg and poultry marketing at the Bureau of Markets, Department of Agriculture. Mrs. Lawless was before her marriage, Miss Loretta Brady of Ithaca, N. Y.

Walter Loomis, Ph.D., who has been doing research work in the vegetable gardening department, was recently appointed by the National Research Council of Fellowship to do research work in the departments of agriculture and biochemistry at the University of Minnesota. The funds for this fellowship come from the Rockefeller Foundation which has given 350,000 dollars to be expended in five years for research fellowships to men with doctors' degrees. Mr. Loomis will start his study of chemical and physiological analysis of plants at the University of Minnesota, October 1.

1925

A. S. Mills is acting as Farm Bureau assistant in plant pathology and entomology in Greene County from April 1 to October 1. He then expects to return to his Alma Mater to take up graduate work.



You should have a copy of this free handbook

JUST a postal request from you enables us to send you by return mail a copy of this "Farmers' Handbook of Explosives."

The handbook is a textbook on the use of explosives on the farm. It is authentic, comprehensive, profusely illustrated, and gives you complete information on the selection and application of dynamite to land-clearing, ditching, drainage, planting and cultivating trees, sub-soiling, and for other purposes on the farm.

Dynamite does all of these things easier, quicker, better and cheaper. It is the modern form of power for certain farm work. You are vitally interested in efficient farming methods. The "Farmers' Handbook" is packed full of interesting and instructive facts that will enable you to use explosives properly and safely.

While you think of it drop us a line and ask for the "Farmers' Handbook." You will receive your copy without delay.

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., Inc.
Equitable Bldg., New York, N. Y.



R. D. Ranger, W.C., is a part of the Elmhurst Dairy, Inc., dealers in milk and its products in Hornell, New York. He writes that business is thriving.

George F. Williams, W.C., is field man for the Fairmont Creamery Company, with headquarters at Columbus, Ohio.

H. J. Smith, W.C., is back in his position with the Waddington Condensed Milk Company at South New Berlin, New York, which he left temporarily in order to take the professional dairy course at Cornell.

Immediately following the close of the winter course, E. S. Russell walked in on the manager of Chestnut Farms Dairy in Washington, D. C., and ordered himself a job. He seems pleased with the result.

"Walt" F. Gee, ex., and Miss Alice Willsey, were married on April 29 in Trumansburg, N. Y. They will reside in Ithaca.

Sidney Henderson, W.C., who took the general ag course last winter is now managing a 180-acre dairy farm, raising Holsteins and as good alfalfa as can be found in Dutchess County. His address is Manumit Farm, Pawling, N. Y.

Rika Gillett, who graduated in February, is now teaching at Waterford, Pennsylvania.

"President" R. W. Coolidge, W.C., is a member of the Dairy Survey Laboratories, specialists in dairy plant problems. He is located at Adams, N. Y.

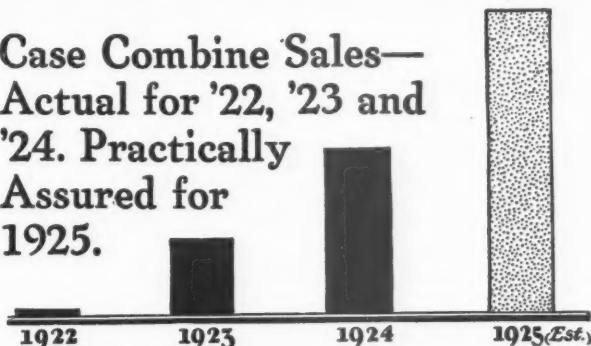
R. C. Dennis, W.C., is making ice cream for the Teall Catering Company of Rochester, N. Y.

L. H. Bump, W.C., is again filling his former position in the Abbots, New York, cheese factory.

Observations on the Fruit Industries of Some European Countries (Continued from page 266)

Many of the varieties of tree fruits are of very acceptable quality, although the average of them would certainly not be classed as superior to our average American fruits. Seedling apples and pears are very common. On the whole, the color developed by our varieties of apples seems superior to the apples of England, Germany, and France. Most of the higher quality sorts of these European countries are yellow or blushed. The greater humidity and cloudiness undoubtedly account for the lack of many good red colored varieties. The quality of pears, especially those varieties grown in Belgium and France, are very good. The Europeans do not find it necessary to grow varieties of the Kieffer type, and many of the best sorts, such as the Bartlett, Anjou, and Winter Nelis, reach a much higher degree of excellence

Case Combine Sales— Actual for '22, '23 and '24. Practically Assured for 1925.



Results Count

In all the history of the farm machinery industry it is doubtful if such emphatic approval has ever been accorded to any machine as is shown by the above sales record of Case harvester-threshers.

Introduced late in 1922, only a few machines could be sold that year. These few, however, were enough to demonstrate to grain growers the overwhelming superiority of the Case in saving time, labor, grain and money.

Orders for 1923 delivery began to pour in. Dealers who had no machines took orders from pictures and folders. The volume of business grew so rapidly that it taxed the facilities of the largest thresher factory in the world.

Again in 1924 the story was repeated. Doubled production barely took care of the business. *1925 now promises another 100 per cent increase.*

Because Case combines are superior in design, construction, materials and operation they give users results undreamed of before the Case was put on the market.

J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co.

Established 1842
Dept. F75

Racine

Incorporated
Wisconsin



Apollo

Rust-resisting Copper-Steel

For Culverts, Tanks, Flumes, Gutters, Silos, Roofing, Siding, Etc.

Apollo-Keystone Copper Steel galvanized gives unequalled service, above or below the ground.

APOLLO is the highest quality galvanized product manufactured. When Copper Steel is used it assures maximum rust-resistance. Time and weather prove it lasts longest. Sold by weight by leading dealers. KEYSTONE quality is also unequalled for Roofing Tin Plates. Send for booklets.

AMERICAN SHEET AND TIN PLATE COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa.



MAKE *EVERY* ACRE PRODUCTIVE

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SOLVAY PULVERIZED LIMESTONE



Build up your bank balance with the aid of Solvay Pulverized Limestone. Makes the soil sweet and productive. Increase the yield of your next harvest by spreading Solvay. Gives results the first year and for four or five years thereafter. Liming is the only practical way of correcting soil acidity. Learn all about lime and what it has done for thousands of farmers—send for the Solvay Booklet, FREE on request.

THE SOLVAY PROCESS COMPANY
Syracuse, New York

Sold by

LOCAL DEALERS

than they do with us. Cherries are among the most profitable fruits in many sections of the continent and also in England. The plum, likewise, is relatively more important as a tree fruit than it is in America, and there are many excellent varieties of this species. Peaches are not as widely grown as they are in America, and those grown in England are confined to walls or to glass houses. Chestnuts, cobnuts or hazel nuts are of considerable importance. Small fruits are quite widely grown, and much more attention is paid to them in old European countries than they receive in America.

Farm Mechanics for Juniors

(Continued from page 269)

can save many dollars after he has learned this business."

One of the older boys, age 17, writes: "The farm mechanics work which I have done was very useful to me. I think that it was well worth my time to learn what I did. I have spliced a rope, soldered up a few pans, and fixed up a few parts of harness. This has saved me a few dollars already. I would also be glad to receive more information concerning the other farm study courses which you have."



Hammond's Slug Shot
Grandfather used it for potato bugs. Father uses it. Mother uses it on her roses.
This year I am using it in my garden.

"HAMMOND'S SLUG SHOT"

Used from Ocean to Ocean

A light, composite, fine powder, easily distributed either by duster, bellows, or in water by spraying. Thoroughly reliable in killing Currant Worms, Potato Bugs, Cabbage Worms, Lice, Slugs, Sow Bugs, etc. and it is also strongly impregnated with fungicides.

Put up in Popular Packages at Popular Prices.

Sold by Seed Dealers and Merchants

HAMMOND'S SLUG SHOT, WORKS, BEACON, N. Y.



The course offered this past year was an experiment. As a result, the work has been reorganized for another year and should be even more successful. Next winter the clubs will hold three meetings with a representative of the rural engineering department, and between times will carry on by themselves, under the supervision of their county club leader. In addition a second year course will be added. The new course will teach filing saws, sharpening tools, and wood-working.

Some Facts Concerning the Marketing of "Spuds"

(Continued from page 271)

A small number of the shipping agencies use their warehouse throughout the year. Many of them do not. During the winter, potatoes are hauled at very irregular intervals. There is much idle time, winter and summer, for labor and some idle space in warehouses. Some of the shipping agencies are now handling feed, fertilizer, lime, seed, and a variety of the agricultural products of their region; others are carrying on a very restricted business with only a few commodities. It is probable that the handling of some of the above named farm supplies as well as most of the farm products raised in the region, which may be shipped in carloads, would aid in reducing overhead expenses. Several shipping agencies are interested in such a program, but are apprehensive of becoming involved in the extension of a great deal of credit to the farmers. It is possible that the use of trade acceptances may prove helpful in solving this problem. Trade acceptances are widely used in the larger centers of trade, but have not as yet been used generally in rural districts. A feed store in southern New York seems to be using them successfully. If reliable farmers desire credit from this feed store, it is provided by the use of trade acceptances. These can run from one to three months and are not renewable. The firm running the feed store charges 1 per cent interest per month on amounts for which acceptances are drawn. The trade acceptances are backed by the feed store and are discounted at the local bank. By this method, the farmer pays for his own credit and knows what he is paying for. The feed store gives acceptances only to farmers whose credit is good and has all its capital available for running its business. Bankers understand trade acceptances and will probably be willing to assist shipping agencies in their use.

If You're A Senior,

graduating this month, you're already beginning to think of how you can cut down expenses on your dairy farm.

Cutting the expense of feeding — for one thing — is a matter of buying the feeds that give you the most milk-making nutrients per dollar's worth. In one ton of

Diamond Corn Gluten Meal

you get 1680 lbs. of digestible nutrients and about 39 or 40% digestible protein. Compare these figures with the protein analysis and digestibility ratio of any other high protein feed. Add bran, ground oats and a little oilmeal for a productive and economical mixture.

IN
EVERY LIVE DEALER'S STOCK
AND
EVERY GOOD DAIRY RATION

Corn Products Refining Co.

New York

Chicago

40% Protein Guaranteed



A REFERENCE BOOK for the asking

This is our General Catalog Nine Seventy. Over 400 pages to tell you about the CP Line of Dairy Plant Equipment and Supplies. If your inclination runs to Dairying you will want the book and we want you to have it. If you are interested in any particular machine or phase of dairy plant practice mention it and we will include any later bulletins available. Please mention this publication.

The Creamery Package Mfg. Company

61 W. Kinzie Street

Chicago, Ill.

Sales Branches: Coast to Coast

Our Mimeograph Department

for circular letters, post cards, commercial forms, etc., is at your service. Completed work delivered within 24 hours. Two deliveries daily.

We have an efficient mailing service that is inexpensive.

For samples and detailed information dial 2915.

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Lunches

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Ere You Say a Word, Your Clothes Speak Volumes

DRESS WELL AND SUCCEED

IT isn't what you put into a suit in dollars and cents, its what the maker puts into it in cloth, in workmanship and in style. A man who wears a HART SCHAFFNER & MARX or a MICHAELS - STERN suit never need apologize for his appearance. Try it!

BOSTONIAN
SHOES



BUTTRICK & FRAWLEY Inc.

DINNER HELD IN DOMECON CELEBRATES NEW STATUS

Representatives from Other Colleges
Present at Big Banquet

One hundred seventy-five guests gathered in domecon assembly on May 11 at a formal dinner given to celebrate the establishment of the New York State College of Home Economics. President Livingston Farrand acted as toastmaster and opened the program by giving a resume of the home economics work here since its beginning as a tiny nucleus—with its first class composed of six women, one Chinaman and one Japanese man. President Farrand also paid tribute to Dr. L. H. Bailey and Professor Martha Van Rensselaer '00 for their part in the development of the institution.

Acting Dean Cornelius Betten of the Ag College likened the new change to the fulfillment of a long suit of separation which would allow the lady in the case to be known by her maiden name of Miss Home Economics rather than as Mrs. Agriculture, but that domestic relations would remain the same, and the same servants would be employed.

Other speakers of the evening were Lieutenant-Governor Lowman, who lauded New York State's generosity in educational matters, state senator J. S. Truman, assemblyman J. R. Robinson, Mr. F. J. Newman of the University Board of Trustees, and Professor Martha Van Rensselaer who told of the troubles experienced in working out the first courses in home economics.

The senior domecon girls served the dinner, the junior girls prepared it, and the sophomores were responsible for setting the tables.

Among the guests were the deans of the various colleges of the university, the heads of the departments in the Ag College, representatives of the State Home and Farm Bureau Federations, and several local, state and national women's clubs.

AG ELECTS

On Friday, May 15, the officers of the Ag Association were elected for the coming year. Merrills L. Dake '26 was elected to succeed George Webber '25 as president. Doris Webb '26 replaced "Dot" Daly '26 as vice-president. "Bob" Mitchell '26 was elected to the office of secretary, which has been filled during the past year by "Ed" Foster '25. John Marshall '26 was chosen to guard the finances, succeeding "Dobbin" Reid '25. "Al" Van Schoick '27 was chosen for assistant athletic director, to help "Johnnie" Weir who now moves up to the job of director.

SEDOWA

B. E. Boyer
H. M. Bull
F. M. Burtis
V. L. Case
H. L. Chappell
D. E. Ellenwood
J. A. Gardener
V. H. Jonas
G. E. McBride
E. E. Parsons
R. C. Pratt
J. R. Tremaine
D. E. Webb

FLIVVER FAILS TO FLIV AS AXLE TENDONS GIVE

Homeward Bound Helios Have to
Hike—Enjoy Midnight Field Trip

In the wee small hours of the morning of May 8, five strange men were seen trying to "bum" rides into Ithaca on the Trumansburg road. These five were Dr. R. P. Sibley and four staid and stately seniors, "Ed" Foster, "Johnnie" Miller, "Gus" Vrooman, and "Rus" Young.

These five were paying their supreme tribute to a trusty Ford, which had passed out in its faithful service to education and to humanity.

They were returning from a Helios party at Professor "Jimmie" Rice's farm near Trumansburg. The Ford, after covering the first mile toward home in record-breaking time, strained a tendon in its right hind axle which completely disabled it. Much as they hated to leave their faithful servant in such agony, it was deemed best by a majority vote to start on towards Ithaca. The majority was largely seniors who had either prelims or farm management trips next morning. They arrived home at two A. M. after a pleasant walk of eight and one-half miles. Dr. Sibley said that he really enjoyed the walk down, on such a clear cool night. However, those who returned to get the helpless flivver, and arrived back on the Ag campus in time to start on a farm management trip with one banana as a substitute for breakfast and lunch, expressed no sentiments on the walking part.

GREENHOUSE CONTRACT LET

The contract for the new floriculture greenhouses, which will be situated just north of the dairy building, has been awarded to Lord & Burnham. This concern will take care of both the construction work and the heating. Since the new houses will not be ready for occupancy until September 1, the floriculture department is unfortunately obliged to conduct its work this season in the present location.

KERMIS PLAYWRIGHTS TO JOIN IN NATIONAL CONTEST

New Arrangements for 1926 Will
Make Competition More Keen

The Kermis committee has decided to run its competition for plays to be presented in Farmers' Week of 1926 in conjunction with the country-wide contest put on by the Farm and Home Bureaus, the G. L. F., and the State Grange. This latter contest was outlined in the May issue of the *Countryman* and further details concerning it may be obtained from the department of rural social organization.

Plays submitted in the Kermis competition next fall will compete with the plays written for the rural social organization contest whether they are entered in that contest or not. The winner of the one contest will automatically be the winner of the other, unless the best play is not submitted by the time set for the final date of the rural social organization contest which is November 1 1925, in which case a Kermis prize of \$100 will be given for the best play, or two \$50 prizes will be awarded for the two best one-act plays. Except in this possibility, no Kermis prize will be given.

The Kermis committee advises all aspiring playwrights to get busy over the summer, rather than to turn in a hastily written play next fall which would stand little chance of winning either the Kermis contest or the rural social organization contest.

DOWN WITH THE RODENTS BATTLE-CRY OF BUG MEN

Will we continue to have woodchucks and rats and the evil effects derived therefrom? That is the big question of the day, or at least the big question up in the entomology department, which is soon to be solved. With the able help of Mr. Stewart from the *Biological Survey* at Washington, D. C. and M. D. Pirnie, instructor in ornithology, the department soon hopes to be able to bring the great question to a climax, or rather to an anti-climax. With their headquarters located in Ithaca, these men are planning to travel through New York and New England to demonstrate control measures in the extermination of certain rodents.

Although Mr. Pirnie will still retain his instructorship, a large part of his work will consist in looking after this new work. They will work as extension specialists through the county agents in New York, as well as scouring New England. Practically every county in New York has already asked for two or three days' conference with them.

HEB-SA

W. T. Bovard
A. C. Bowdish
W. R. Burt
J. E. Frazer
L. P. Ham
P. I. Higley
M. C. Howard
A. Kurdt
A. L. Mason
P. K. Rice
C. Russell, 2nd
S. H. Shriver
R. C. S. Sutliff
A. V. Taft

MINISTERS WILL STUDY RURAL LIFE IN ENLARGED SCHOOL**Amateur Dramatics and Pageantry Added to Summer Courses**

The department of rural social organization is developing an excellent group of summer courses and is greatly enlarging the scope of its work. The courses in rural dramatics and pageantry are an interesting innovation.

With the exception of Wisconsin, Cornell is the first college to offer instruction and practice in such work. The group will stage the summer theatre productions which were so successful a feature of last year's course. In addition to the Cornell faculty, Assistant Professors H. H. Hudson of Swarthmore College, and L. S. Hultzen of Washington University have been secured.

The department is also enlarging the summer school for town and country ministers, which will provide instruction in the social and economic phases of rural life as well as in more religious subjects. A great step forward this year has been made in the hearty endorsement and cooperation of the Catholic Church. Official encouragement has been given both by the Right Reverend Daniel J. Curley, Bishop of the Diocese of Syracuse, and by Reverend O'Hara in behalf of the Rural Life Bureau of the National Catholic Welfare Council. One of the faculty of the School is to be Reverend William P. McDermott of Racine, Wisconsin, who is vice-president of the Rural Life Conference.

The department of rural social organization will be very glad to send the announcement of either the courses for rural leaders or the school for ministers to anyone writing for it.

PROF PLANS TO PROWL AMONG FOREIGN FLORA

Professor K. M. Wiegand is planning to spend the summer in botanical exploits in Newfoundland in company with a party of botanists from other institutions. He plans to complete explorations begun about 15 years ago, but which were interrupted by various duties. It is expected that a complete report on the vegetation of the island can be prepared at the end of the summer's explorations.

PROFS PRANKS

Professor E. F. Phillips of apiculture will again be at the Wood's Hole Laboratory in Massachusetts, where he will continue work on a project he has long had under way. This research is concerned with the effect of the time of blooming of flowers on the distribution of a bee disease. He delivered a Sigma Xi lecture on this subject during the winter.

Professor Dwight Sanderson of rural social organization will be on sabbatic leave next year. His plans include a visit to Europe, where he will study the life of rural France and Germany.

Dr. L. L. Bernard of the department of sociology at the University of Minnesota will teach here next year, during the first semester at least. He is considered one of America's foremost rural sociologists.

Professor Chandler is returning to Ithaca to look over a number of orchard experiments which he started before leaving for the west, where he is now in the pomology department at the University of California. While at Cornell Professor Chandler was with the pomology department, and later preceded Dr. Thatcher as Director of Experiment Stations.

Professor F. O. Underwood of the vegetable gardening department, accompanied by men from the New Jersey Agricultural College and Penn State College, inspected the experimental station at Norfolk, Virginia, during the week of April 27—May 2.

Professor A. H. Nehrling has been reappointed superintendent of the flower department at the New York State Fair, which will be held from September 12 to 19 this year. In this connection he has revised and enlarged the premium list and established several new classes. The prizes awarded will total \$3,500 this year.

Professor B. L. Melvin of rural social organization is visiting Europe during the summer, and plans to make a study of the German village community.

Dr. Liberty Hyde Bailey, who with his family spent the winter in Florida, is now back in Ithaca.

Professor H. C. Thompson, of the vegetable gardening department inspected the work being done on the Long Island Research Farm on May 1 and 2.

HELIOS

E. K. Ball
W. E. Benning
W. E. Blauvelt
C. C. Braun
W. T. Brown
A. W. Crosby
M. L. Dake
J. Genung
R. M. Goodelle
R. V. Lange
J. Marshall, Jr.
R. K. Mitchell
A. Stone
J. Van Wagenen, 3rd

FROSH AND FACULTY TO GAIN BY SYSTEMATIC NUMBERING**Decades and Centuries Involved in New Course Designation**

At the meeting of the College faculty on May 6 a plan was adopted for the renumbering of the courses in the Ag College announcement along systematic lines.

Courses numbering from 1 to 100 will be those courses intended for undergraduates, especially underclassmen. Those courses intended primarily for upperclassmen and graduate students will lie between the numbers of 101 to 200, while the numbers between 201 and 300 will be given to the graduate courses.

All courses in recognized divisions of a department will be grouped together in decades. For example, in botany, courses in the division of taxonomy might have the numbers 11 to 20, courses in morphology 21 to 30, etc.

Corresponding courses on different levels will be given corresponding numbers a century apart. Thus a course in plant physiology open to underclassmen might have the number 21, while the advanced course in plant physiology open only to upperclassmen and graduate students would have the number 121.

In the opinion of the faculty this systematic numbering will be of great assistance to new students as well as to faculty advisors.

JUNIOR FIELD DAY PLANS PROVIDE FREAK FROLICS

Plans are fast being completed for the Junior Field Days at the Ag College. Scores of boys and girls' 4-H Clubs throughout the state are saving their pennies to come to Ithaca June 24, 25, and 26 and partake of "inspiration, facts, and fun." The program will open on the evening of the 24th with a big bonfire, following which two days will be devoted to demonstrations, sightseeing, and recreation. The poultry department is planning special work for any junior club members interested in culling and the candling of eggs. Programs and other information are now available and will be mailed to anyone writing for them. They can be secured from any county club leader or direct from the College of Agriculture.

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Published on the first of each month during the school year by THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN, Inc. Contributions should be in the hands of the Editor by the fifteenth of the month previous to the date of issue. Say what you want and sign it, indicating whether you want your real name used, or another one.

Editor for this issue

NORMA WRIGHT

Associate Editors

G. F. BRITT

T. E. LAMONT

Vol. VI June, 1925 No. 9

PROF RELATIONSHIPS

In looking over the publications from other ag colleges on our exchange table, we were somewhat surprised to note that most of the articles are written by students. With all due respect to these papers and to the students who write for them, we cannot help feeling a little proud of the hearty cooperation which our faculty extends to us. We feel that articles written by professors who have had a life time of experience in their field carry a great deal more weight than those written by undergraduates.

We appreciate the help that our professors give us, and would like to promote this relationship to the point where even the timid but persistent reporter would be welcome. When the time comes that a professor, as soon as he sees a notebook coming through the door followed by a pencil and a "news hunter," will dig down in his desk for the notes he has jotted down about those funny happenings in his department, we would rate our relationships at 100%.

A PERTINENT QUESTION

Modern science has been developed to its present extent largely by the invention and use of the microscope. This instrument has taught us what things are happening, how they happen, and to a certain extent why they happen. However, from its very nature it does not give that perspective which shows the practical application of the facts discovered. It concentrates one's vision on a single, minute object, ignoring its relation to other things.

A college or university can be likened to a microscope in many respects; it teaches us a mass of facts and why they are true, but leaves to the individual the development of a perspective such that he may properly value these facts, and determine their practical application.

Here in the Ag College, we have two classes of students: first, those who are farm reared, and have, through a life time of farm work, de-

veloped this perspective; the second class of students have not this training, and as a result cannot see the practical application of the facts they are learning. It is to help these students that the College makes farm practice a graduation requirement.

However, this requirement does not have to be met until the beginning of the senior year. We feel that the time for the completion of the requirement should be shortened. If the 40-point requirement had to be met at the beginning of the junior year these students would be more nearly on a level with the farm-reared boys in the development of this perspective for two years instead of one. Thus we feel that they would get more practical training and fewer unrelated facts if they met the requirement earlier in their course.

TRAITS RATED

A committee of the university faculty under the chairmanship of Assistant Professor J. E. Reyna is presenting a plan to the various colleges under which students will be rated on traits not directly treated elsewhere. This plan is designed to supplement the time-honored marking system as well as the more recent mental ability ratings. A questionnaire containing a list of traits such as punctuality, self-reliance, originality, and a score of others is sent to all members of the teaching staff. Then by a very ingenious automatic graphing system which Professor Reyna has worked out, a curve can be drawn for each student which will show his character at a glance. It is expected that the Ag College at least will adopt this plan in some revised form perhaps. Over three hundred members of the faculty of the various colleges have already signified their willingness to cooperate in such a plan.

SUMP'NS DOIN'

The work of clearing the ground for the new plant industry building will start soon after the close of the term, although the building itself will not be actually started until further appropriations have been secured, Dean Betten announced recently. The important tasks in the clearing of the ground will be the moving of the greenhouses and the rural engineering labs. The old dairy building will have to be wrecked before the new building can be put up, but the actual wrecking of the old lab will not take place this summer.

Governor Smith believes that the money for the plant industry building and the new library should come from a large bond issue for state buildings, which will be floated this fall. This fact, according to Dean Betten, is probably the reason why the money was not appropriated by the legislature this spring.

At the present time several departments are rather temporarily parked. We are looking forward with cramped eagerness to the time when we can spread out into these much needed new quarters.

THIS 'ERE & THAT 'AIR

A JUNE JINGLE

Hail to the marry-month of June!
A month that never comes too soon
for bridegrooms and prospective
brides and profs and students all be-
sides. May is past with all its fun,
and summer now is well begun. We
look back on the spring's events, for
which not one of us repents, and real-
ize another year has slipped away,
vacation's near. The mud rush now
is history, as is that glorious Spring
Day spree. Blazers soon will cease to
blaze as seniors end their student days.
Frosh caps have met their fiery dooms;
the air is blue with frosh pipe-fumes.
Everything would seem all right; alas!
it isn't though, not quite; there's just
one thing that bothers yet, one worry
that we can't forget; no end of futile
darns and damns will save us from
those dread exams. We've got to get
right down and grind; oh Fate! why
are you so unkind? But when exams
are o'er we're done, another year's
gauntlet is run. We'll chuck the whole
infernal mess and beat it home to
convalesce.

Beans Beaten

For minerals and vitamins
Snap beans and leafy crops are twins.
Although the greens may win the cup,
The stringless bean is runner-up.

Uncle Ab says taxes may be high,
but he'd a darn sight rather pay 'em
than to go where there aren't any.

The Debutante

'Tis true your budding Miss is very
charming,
But shy and awkward at first com-
ing out,
So much alarm'd, that she is quite
alarming,
All Giggle, Blush; half Pertness,
and half Pout;
And glancing at Mamma, for fear
there's harm in
What you, she, it, or they, may be
about,
The nursery still lisps out in all they
utter—
Besides, they always smell of bread
and butter.

—Byron

Our idea of a tightwad—the fellow
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ing room is becoming a little bulletin-
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PHOTO-ENGRAVING came into general use about 35 years ago gradually supplanting wood engraving as a means of conveying pictures to the printed page. The process has made wonderful progress and is now the universal means for reproducing illustrations that are to be printed.

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IT is by this process that the beautiful color illustrations, and reproductions from paintings, seen in magazines and catalogues, are made possible, and incidentally, this process was invented and developed by Mr. Ives at Cornell University.

THIS is the first of a series of stories about Photo-Engraving. In the next issue we will try to be a little more specific, and tell what a line engraving is, how it is used and how it is made. In the meantime we will be glad to welcome anyone interested at our plant, where he can see the actual operations of this interesting and valuable art.

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STATISTICAL RESEARCHES TO ENGAGE AG EC PROFS

Farm Management Staff Outlines Activities for Vacation

The students are now leaving for their vacation with the happy thought that they will have no studying to do for nearly four months. Little do they realize what is in store for them next fall on their return. Especially does this apply to those majoring in the department of agricultural economics and farm management. This department is not satisfied with the preponderance of data they have already collected, and as a result has planned a comprehensive and varied program of research which will inevitably result in hosts of new figures and statistics for the students to bone over next year.

Professor L. Spencer will study cost of milk hauling in three or four sections of the state. C. K. Tucker, Grad. will work on the factors of efficiency in milk plant operation. Professor H. A. Ross with the help of "Curt" Mumford, Grad. will study the marketing of milk in New York City and Binghamton. J. F. Harriott, Grad. will continue the farm management studies of dairy farms on which Professor E. G. Misner has been working.

From Cabbage to Hay

Professor M. P. Rasmussen will study the cost of marketing cabbage in central and western New York. Later in the summer and next fall he will work on the terminal marketing of fruits and vegetables on the markets of New York City, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and possibly Cleveland.

G. R. Kriesel, Grad. will investigate the marketing of grapes and possibly beans. M. F. Thurston, Grad. will consider the marketing of hay. E. A. Perragaux, Grad. will study the factors affecting the cost of operating retail feed stores and I. F. Hall, Grad. will work on farm building arrangement. F. F. Lininger, Grad. will study express rates in New York on the Morganthau Fellowship and I. J. Call, Grad. will investigate the problem of farm taxation. J. B. Kirkland, Grad. will consider the problem of city food distribution. W. Allen, Grad. is completing his thesis on "Abandoned Lands." J. F. Booth, Grad. is finishing his history of "Successes and Failures of Cooperatives".

May Influence Prelims

Professors G. F. Warren and F. A. Pearson will continue their work of the last several years on prices of farm products; Professor C. V. Noble will also continue his farm cost accounting studies. Professor G. P. Scoville will continue his farm management studies on the fruit farms of Niagara county. Professor W. L. Myers will carry forward his work on the farm credit problem, and Professor J. E. Boyle is compiling a history of agriculture.

The department feels that the value of this information on the distribution and business side of agriculture will

be of enough value to the farmers to counterbalance any "kicking" on the part of the student body because of the increased comprehensiveness of the prelims.

DRAWING LAB WITHDRAWN TO LACTEAL ATMOSPHERE

With the exodus of Assistant Professor J. E. Reyna and his drawing department from the marketing building, the offices of the rural engineering department are all moved, and the profs of the department will henceforth be at home to visitors in the new dairy building.

The final step in the migration will be accomplished some time during the summer, when the rural engineering laboratories will be moved from their present position east of the farm management building to a new location just south of the stock judging pavilion.

To dispel all doubts and fears, Professor H. W. Riley, head of the department, has announced that the extensive excavations now being made in the vicinity of the dairy building have nothing to do with archeological expeditions or skeleton hunts, but that the trench is merely to be the sewer connection for the laboratories when in their new position.

CHAMPION HENS TO SHOW THEIR STUFF IN JULY

The Poultry Judging School will be held at the New York State College of Agriculture from June 29 to July 4 this year. The poultry department has secured a number of men from other parts of the country to aid in the instruction, and it is expected that the school will be more generally attended this summer than ever before. The work includes instruction and practice in picking birds for egg and meat production. The best of the students taking the course are picked to go out into the state during the summer and help with the culling of flocks in the various counties in conjunction with the Farm Bureaus.

POST MORTEM

Long live Frigga Fylgae! Frigga Fylgae is dead! But her spirit is reincarnated in the new Home Economics Club and the Agricultural Women's Association which were organized at a meeting of domecon and ag co-eds on May 6.

With the separation of the Colleges of Home Economics and Agriculture, a need for separate organizations of the women of the two colleges was keenly felt, which is answered in the two new clubs.

Frigga Fylgae was for many years the organization of women in the College of Agriculture, who will remember many a romp and frolic given by the club, and will undoubtedly mourn her passing.

NO BOVINE PUTS HER FOOT IN BUTTON'S MILK PAIL

Cows Get Annual Scrubbing; Students Win Clean Milk Prize

K. R. Button, Sp. won the annual clean milk contest with an average bacterial count of 5,255, while "Chuck" Bowman '27 was a close second with a count of 5,915. The third and fourth prizes were won by P. Gumushian '26 and E. I. Browning '29. The prizes were \$20 to the winner, and \$15, \$10, and \$5, to the three next best. Each of the ten contestants who entered milked two cows a night on three different nights. The average bacterial count for the three milkings was taken and the four lowest won the prize.

The prizes for this contest are given by L. S. Stewart, a producer of certified milk in Newburg, New York, with the object in view of increasing the interest of students in clean milk. This is the thirteenth consecutive year that Mr. Stewart has donated the money for this prize.

CHEESE NO LONGER PROVIDES HOME FOR FUZZY MOLD

The dairy department has recently been engaged in investigating methods for increasing the keeping quality of cottage and cream cheese. It has been found that packing the cheese in jars sealed under a vacuum satisfactorily solves the problem. The cause of spoilage in cheese is due to a white aerobic mold, and hence by placing the cheese under a vacuum, the mold is unable to reduce the acidity in the cheese; therefore, the acidity remaining high protects the cheese from spoilage.

It is expected that this investigation is going to prove of immense economic value. At present wholesalers, retailers, and even consumers are having large quantities of cheese spoil because of lack of means for disposal.

STILL GAINING WEIGHT

Professor Bristow Adams has just come through a busy month acting as toastmaster at various Ithaca functions. Early in May he was monopolized by the E.E. men at the electrical engineers' banquet, and on the twenty-first was toastmaster at a banquet of the Ithaca Advertising Club. On March 12 he was principal speaker at a community meeting in Levanna, Cayuga county. The meeting was held on Cedar Cliff Farm, owned by Mr. James Morse, and was arranged in order to enable men and women of the vicinity to get together and study farm problems.

BUG SOCIETY ADDRESSED

Professor J. G. Needham recently delivered the annual address before the Provincial Entomological Society at MacDonald College, Ste. Anne, Quebec.

"PA JAMAS" WALKS OFF WITH LATHROP PACK PRIZE

Gardiner Bump '25, this year's editor of the COUNTRYMAN, won the Charles Lathrop Pack Foundation Forestry prize of \$50 for 1925. Neil Hamilton '25 was awarded honorable mention.

"Gard's" winning essay was entitled "Tom Jones Investigates Prosperity" (written under the pseudonym "Pa Jamas"). The essay told how Tom Jones, a lumberman, after careless utilization of his timber land for a score of years, came to realize upon careful investigation that our forests were fast being wasted. "Tom made up his mind that the application of the sound principles of forest production, protection, management, and utilization will result in a final sustained annual yield sufficient to supply the normal needs of the population."

The Three "Hows"

Neil Hamilton's essay which received honorable mention was entitled "Why Forestry". After describing what forestry is, he pointed out that the best way to secure its practice on privately owned timber lands is by cooperation between the federal government and the owner. He said the three outstanding measures which are necessary are to stop unrestrained forest exploitation, to prevent waste, and to increase timber production on available land.

This prize was established in 1924 by Mrs. Charles Lathrop Pack of

Lakewood, New Jersey and is awarded annually for the best essay in the interests of forestry. The competition is open to professional forestry students only, and its purpose as expressed by the donor is "to aid in training foresters to write articles which will arouse in the public an interest and appreciation of what forestry means to the country, and so be of service in furthering the forestry idea."

The judges for the competition, appointed by President Livingston Farland, were Professors Bristow Adams, '91, R. S. Hosmer, and G. A. Everett '99.

WEATHER MADE TO ORDER

The harvest weather forecasts which were started last year are to be continued this summer, but due to a lack of funds, it will be impossible to enlarge the scope of the service. The project marks the first time that any weather bureau in any state has provided the farmer with a forecast of weather conditions the following day for definite localities.

Most counties receive the service by radio via Schenectady, which relays from Ithaca. In some districts, however, the forecast is spread by a system of telephone relays. The distributors are selected by the county agents who receive reports directly by phone from the Ag College. These distributors pass the information on to the farmers on call or through local telephone relays.

DEAN REPRESENTS CORNELL AT PAVIAN CENTENNIAL

On May 21 to 23, Dean Mann represented Cornell University at the 11th centennial celebration of the founding of the University of Pavia, Pavia, Italy. This celebration was an international affair in which universities from many countries were represented. Cornell received a wonderfully engraved invitation which Dean Mann presented in person at the centennial.

The Dean will return to this country early in June to report the results of his first year's work to the directors of the International Educational Board. He will return to Europe for his second year of work about the middle of July accompanied by his own family and the family of Professor C. B. Hutchinson, formerly of the plant breeding department at Cornell, and later the director of the Davis branch of the California State College of Agriculture. He is working with Dean Mann in Europe.

RING PRIZE AWARDED

"Bob" Hartshorn '26 walked off with the first prize of \$30 in the Ring Memorial contest with a paper on "Fertilizers for Grapes." C. E. Paine '25 and S. C. Teng '26 each won a second prize of \$20 each. The second prize was not given last year so three prizes were awarded in this contest.

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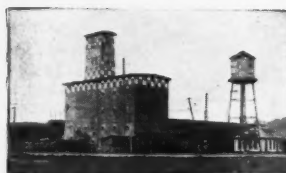
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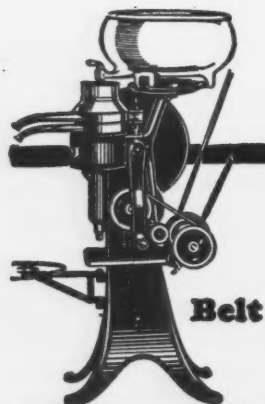
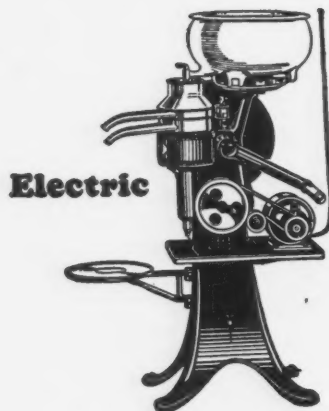
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for Service*

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Superiority
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Evident**



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how much
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Save**

**3. Trade
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separator as
Partial
Payment**

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